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"LAW AND ORDER" IN LONDON.

LONDON is the capital of the Empire. London, as Lord BEACONSFIELD once said, in one of those felicitous phrases which men do not readily forget, is the real key to India. That is to say, London is distinguished above all other cities in the world as being the heart and centre of the race distinguished above all other races for the genius for self-government, and for the capacity for maintaining law and order in the wildest and most remote regions of the world. Bearing this well in mind, it is with feelings of indignation and of shame that we print to-day a startling and disgraceful exposure of the present reign of plunder and anarchy in one of the best known thoroughfares in London. The disclosures, which in all their plain and naked simplicity we print in the third portion of our Report on the Criminals and the Police of London, do not relate to the depredations practised by wild Irishmen in the remote morasses of Connaught, or by savage Asiatics in the recesses of the Himalayas; they relate to crimes committed, and committed with practical impunity, on the shopkeepers in a great London thoroughfare. That is what "law and order" have come to in the heart of the greatest commercial centre of the world.

When we began our articles on the Criminals and the Police of London we stated that the case against the police, although connected with the utter failure to arrest the Whitechapel murderer, which was but the natural result of the collapse of the detective department under the roughriding of the Chief Commissioner, was quite independent of these gory and sensational crimes. We furnish the proof of this to-day, and we shall furnish further proofs to-morrow and the day after. If any one gainsays the accuracy of our Report, let him test it for himself. In unveiling the secrets of Scotland-yard, that centre of anarchy and arbitrary militarism, we necessarily had to rely upon sure sources of information which we could not communicate to the world. But in the case of Gray's-inn-road there is no mystery about our methods, nor is there any difficulty about checking the results. Two trustworthy members of our staff went from door to door and took down in shorthand the statements made to them by the tradesmen carrying on business at the numbers named. We have simply printed their report as it was sent in, illustrating it with a plan of the street in which all houses are marked with black whose residents testified to personal knowledge or actual experience of recent robbery. It would have been easier to have marked those where no such evidence is forthcoming. As it is the black spots on the map display in simple but striking fashion the extent to which law and order have ceased to exist in Gray's-inn-road. We should have called it unprecedented, were it not that the Reports of our investigators in other districts contain facts quite as startling and discreditable.

What is the duty of society in view of such an alarming collapse of authority? We do not ask what is the duty of the Home Secretary, because whatever it is he will not do it. He will remain passive, surveying the scene of anarchy and plunder with the same serenity of soul that he has displayed ever since he became Home Secretary. Neither do we ask what is the duty of Sir CHARLES WARREN. If it is left to him, he will probably ask for more constables and more drill. But we appeal to the members for London, to the bishops and clergy established and nonestablished, to the vestrymen, to the shopkeepers, and to all those who take an interest in maintaining at least some outward semblance of honesty in our streets, to use the present opportunity to demand that the whole force shall be put on a sounder footing and under more intelligent direction. If it is necessary to have more constables, by all means let us have more constables; but it is not much use entrusting more police to a major-general whose one idea seems to be the conversion of the thief-takers and crime-preventers of London into a semi-military force, charged primarily with the suppression of public meetings. Already there are symptoms that even the long-suffering London tradesman is beginning to turn at last. In every other town in the land the tradesmen practically have the police in their own hands. In London only, where surely our tradespeople are not behind those of the provinces in energy and intelligence, the shopkeepers have no more voice in the control of the force than if they were paupers in the workhouse. We appeal to all decent honest men and women, without distinction of party

or of religion, to unite in crushing this foul epidemic of rascality and roguery which converts great thoroughfares into so many Alsatias of the lawless desperadoes of the slums. Talk about law and order in Ireland! The most disorderly Irish district is tranquillity itself compared with Gray's-inn-road. Yet for Ireland we have Coercion Acts, special legislation, and session after session of parliamentary attention. For London we have—nothing. It is time surely that this should cease. Now is the moment for striking an effective blow. If the sufferers will act—and act at once—if only by meeting together to make known their grievances, we may soon hope to see a salutary change in a condition of things which is the disgrace of London.

THE CRIMINALS AND POLICE OF LONDON.—III

THE REPORT OF AN UNOFFICIAL INVESTIGATION.

HAVING completed our survey of the disorder that reigns at the headquarters of the Metropolitan Police, we proceed to a very startling revelation of the extent to which the police force fails to afford the inhabitants of London that protection which is supposed to be the right of every one who pays his police rate for a force which Sir Charles Warren and Mr. Matthews control. We have selected certain leading thoroughfares in London, and appointed trustworthy and painstaking representatives to conduct a house-to-house investigation—to collect the experiences of the shopkeepers as to the protection at present afforded them by the police. The first selected was Gray's-inn-road.

THE ROBBERS' RECORD FOR GRAY'S INN-ROAD.

Everybody knows Gray's-inn-road by name, and to half a million of the inhabitants of Northern London it must be as familiar as is Regent-street to residents of the West-end. We venture to affirm, however, that not one tithe of the many thousands of people who walk or ride through it every day have the faintest conception that it is the place of plunder and disorder which minute investigation proves it to be. Gray's-inn-road proper, which starts from Theobald's-road, facing the Holborn Town Hall, and ends opposite to the Great Northern Railway station at King's-cross, is about a mile in length. Apart from the Royal Free Hospital, a cartridge manufactory, almshouses (now in course of demolition), a workhouse, and Cubitt's building-yard, which form a not inconsiderable section of the east side of the street, the thoroughfare consists mainly of shops and business premises, the number of houses that are dwelling-houses alone being very small. Last week two members of our staff prosecuted a door-to-door inquiry as to the experiences of the residents in this roadway in the realm of robbery and disorder. Altogether, in three days some 205 residents were interrogated, with the result that reports of 222 robberies and 38 attempted robberies, and many complaints as to rowdiness and disorder, found their way into the reporters' notebooks. As the record stands, our representatives have elicited information of nine recent robberies or attempted robberies—we will say, within the past two years—for every eight shops or houses which they visited. Every side street has its batch of victims; the entire district seems to have been given up for a long time past to the apostles of rowdiness and robbery. "I used to keep a record of the robberies, but at last I grew sick of writing it up, and threw it away," said a pawnbroker, who has already been robbed thirty times this year. A shopkeeper's assurance, "We are nearly all victims," admirably epitomized the situation. The accompanying "Robbers' Record" for Gray's-inn-road is a true index to the condition of affairs. Robbery is rampant in every part of the district. The words of one tradesman, "We never tell the police—it's no good," aptly expresses the state of mind of the residents of Gray's-inn-road and neighbourhood.

Things have been getting worse in recent months: "It has undoubtedly come to a head within the past few months," said more than one responsible person. "It is hard," protested another, "that we who have to pay police rates should have no protection worth speaking of." Sir Charles Warren was written to by a committee of the inhabitants in the middle of June. On the 2nd of July the Chief Commissioner replied that "every attention is being paid to your letter, and careful inquiry made into the matters referred to." But, so far as the inhabitants can judge, no advantage has accrued from their communication. Now they are beginning to talk about the establishment of a Vigilance Association.

On the following pages we print a condensed summary of the statements made by the shopkeepers in Gray's-inn-road to our representatives, accompanying it with a plan of the street, in which every shop that has been recently robbed, or whose inmate could testify to a robbery, is marked with a black spot.

THE ROBBERS' RECORD—IN GRAY'S INN ROAD.

1. Pork-butcher's: Ten weeks since a man rushed in and stole a ham, value 20s.; man was sentenced to a month's imprisonment. Six weeks ago, the window of plate-glass was broken, probably by the same man; damage, £10.
2. Carver's: Two years ago, on a Saturday night, a sister-in-law, lying on a sofa in front room, was awakened at midnight by a sheet being pulled over her face, and saw candle standing on the floor under the window, sticking to the wainscot. She cried for her brother-in-law, but thief got out of house before he reached the room. Brother-in-law's coat was missed. "People are frequently knocked down on Saturday nights. In February my apprentice saw old gentleman robbed of his watch and chain by three or four big roughs in broad daylight; they ran off to Mount Pleasant. Another robbery of a similar kind I heard of about July as happening at the top of Bedford-row."
3. Dwelling-house (above plumber's shop): About six months ago, pair of shoes stolen from second-floor landing.
4. Newsagent's: Last winter, while in back parlour, boys rushed in and robbed till of 10s. Five years ago, lost 7s. from till same way. "They are always furtively looking in." Five or six months ago an inmate of the almshouses opposite, a man of seventy or eighty years, was knocked down and robbed of 7s. or 8s., nearly all he had.
5. Tobacconist's: Within past nine months shop was entered at night from back through door and window, and a quantity of cigars stolen.
6. Surgery: In April man walked through surgery into passage, took down three coats, value £7, and walked through passage with them into street; has not been since traced. On Christmas Bank Holiday, at two o'clock in the morning, the doctor, while on his road to a "case," was attacked in Elm-street by eight "hobbledeys," boys about seventeen years of age, and escaped robbery only by making a violent rush through the group and taking to his heels.
7. Oil-shop: In March five boxes of soap were stolen in the evening, and in April three gallons of varnish were missed. At the beginning of last year a gang who had picketed the shop for nearly a week made a desperate attempt to rob the counting-house. While a "swell" took the shopman to the outside of the window to point out a lamp which he desired to purchase, a confederate was emerging from the counting-house with the cash-box under his arm. The shopman turning round espied the thief, who thereupon dropped the cash-box (which contained securities to the value of £500) and escaped. Meanwhile, a third confederate had been watching the premises, and a fourth engaging the policeman in talk. Had seen old man knocked down by two men in Henry-street, one of the thieves driving his head into his stomach; a young man recovered old gentleman's watch by grabbing it from the thief as he was running down Fleur-de-Lys-court.
8. Provision-dealer's: On Sunday somebody tried to enter premises, a lot of timber and ladders in yard being moved. Man had watch-chain stolen corner of Henry-street last year; a confederate asked him if he had lost anything.
9. Picture-framer's: About six months since four packets of cardboard, value 32s., were stolen from the counter in the day-time. Unable to dispose of property, thief left it about in the streets, where police picked it up.
10. Dressmaker's: About five years since, twice robbed. Thieves entered with a latch-key—first time on a Saturday evening; second time, on a foggy morning. On the first occasion a time-piece and daughter's dress, ready for Sunday, were stolen; on the second occasion the drawers were stripped, and husband's great-coat carried off. Lost property to the value of £10.
11. Confectioner's: "Not a fortnight since, Bobby twice saw a man try the front door between one and two o'clock in the morning; but, as he was not seen to use any tool, the policeman did not take him into custody. When he saw the policeman watching him, the man made off."
12. Dwelling-house: Occupier nearly lost purse about two years ago, near Elm-street.
13. Public-house: On a Sunday evening in September, two years ago, about eight o'clock, sister-in-law had gold watch and chain stolen from her in the roadway.
14. Whip-maker's: A fortnight ago his residence at the other side of the street was entered early in the evening, in the absence of his wife, who was away paying his club-money; door of room was broken open. The contents of his little daughter's money-box—6s. or 7s.—were stolen. The little girl disturbed the thief or thieves by trying the door. Little girl has been stopped once or twice in the streets by people, who wanted to know what she had in her hands.
15. Bootmaker's: About four months ago, at eight o'clock at night, a pane was cut out of the window, and four sets of boots—odd boots, because the thieves could not reach pairs—were abstracted. The glass was taken clean away.
16. Public-house: Customer was knocked down and robbed in the road on a Saturday night this month; was rendered insensible. In July, a cousin, a veterinary surgeon from the country, in London for the purpose of passing his examinations, on returning to his lodgings from this house at 2 A.M., found two men in his room, which was in darkness until he struck a match. One cried, "Make for him—do for him," and he had a desperate struggle with them. If he had not been strong, he would have been killed. Kept them until arrival of police, who could not at first get in. The prisoners (who possessed skeleton keys, &c.) received sentences of ten and twelve months' imprisonment respectively.
17. Greengrocer's: Three months ago this shop was entered through house-passage at 10.30 P.M., and 30s. worth of bacon stolen. Last night, woman, drunk, took two or three pears from shop-front, and on shopman interfering kicked him, and smashed window by throwing a potato at it. Woman sentenced to two months' imprisonment. About twelve months ago the late Mr. Lazarus,

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of Doughty-street, who was almost a cripple, had his watch taken from him about here, in daylight one evening. A lady customer had also her watch taken one night.

18. Lodging-house: Lodger attacked one night recently on coming out of a public-house by half-a-dozen men. One caught hold of him by the coat, and his hat was struck off.
19. Blacksmith's yard: About four weeks ago, on a Saturday afternoon, a little girl, two years old, while playing about the street, was taken off in a cab by a well-dressed woman, who hired the cab after she picked up the child. Some one who knew the child, seeing her being taken away, stopped the cab and brought the child back to her mother. Woman said she was only taking the child to the police-station.
20. Optician's: Six months ago, attempt was made to enter house from the back at two o'clock in the morning; but house-dog awoke inmates, and frustrated attempt. About two months ago a helpless woman in the road was stoned by a number of fellows for nearly half-an-hour, about five o'clock in the afternoon. One night last week a sister coming along the road here was struck and pushed about, probably with a view to robbery; she was ill for three days afterwards.
21. Dwelling-house: In July, an occupant, while under the influence of liquor, was seized in the hall of the house, about half-past seven o'clock at night, and robbed of some loose silver, in the presence of two little girls.
22. Stable: Portions of harness stolen.
23. Shop: Late tenant suffered several robberies.
24. Shop: Late tenant suffered several robberies.
25. Shop: Late tenant suffered several robberies.
26. Greengrocer's: Last Tuesday week persons seeking "change" ran off with 1s. as well as change.
27. Tobacconist's: About a month ago 15s. worth of walking-sticks were stolen by a gang of young rowdies. Lately had also four or five boxes of cigars carried off; lost 2s. worth from a case only yesterday. Some thieves enter the shop on their hands and knees; recently, while the shopkeeper was sitting quietly in a corner, she surprised a thief by grasping his hand as he thrust it under the counter, whereupon he fled.
28. Stable depot: Two years ago, a tarpaulin was taken from a cab in the yard in the middle of the night. Had a window broken two or three years ago. About a year ago, had a knee apron taken from the door at noon; the mistress took it from the thief in the middle of the road.
29. Electric engineer: Three days ago, a post card which had been dropped by the postman was picked up outside the door, lighted, and cast into the letter-box, to the great danger of fire.
30. Stable: Harness stolen frequently.
31. Optician: Late tenant had stock of spectacles stolen.
32. Coffee-shop: In July and August, last year, counter-snatchings almost every night; rowdies threw stones, smashing windows, and striking occupant in the eye.
33. Optician: Five years ago, door of shop was forced open, but the thieves were disturbed.
34. Second-hand furniture shop: Recently, broken into and furniture stolen, in absence of occupant, in evening.
35. Laundry: In February, at dinner-time, well-dressed man entered and seized contents of till. Rushing out, female occupant arrested him in middle of road, and while holding him, tore the pocket out of his fine overcoat. Although there were people passing, no one came to her assistance, and the thief got away. One night last year, between six and seven o'clock, a little girl bringing 2s. 6d. for shirts was stopped by a man, who asked, "What have you got?" and took what she showed him.
36. Boot-shop: Two years ago, the shop was twice broken into at night, and an attempt to enter was made last year. Recently, a pair of boots, value 3s. or 4s., was carried off.
37. Bonnet-shop: Twelve months ago a lady had £2 10s. stolen from her handbag near here, between seven and eight o'clock at night.
38. Draper's establishment: Between one and six o'clock last Monday morning thieves entered from back, breaking through an iron-barred kitchen window, the bars being wrenched out of their place, and forcing open four heavily-bolted and locked doors, a chest of drawers being pulled from the kitchen and fixed upon the stairs to enable the stair doorway to be prised open. Silk handkerchiefs to the value of £5 were taken from stock, 14s. from a desk, and a cruet from a table.
39. Stationer and post-master: Three months ago the shop was entered through the kitchen window. Failing to reach anything in the postal department, the thieves lifted from the shop £8 worth of the best purses.
40. Wire-worker's: Bird-cages taken sometimes; last year one value 10s. 6d. was stolen from the front of the shop.
41. Public-house: Four months ago, at nine o'clock on a Sunday night, the landlady was knocked down in the road by two men and robbed of her purse, containing 8s.
42. Oil-shop: A few weeks ago, at intervals, lost a knife-board and water-can from front of shop.
43. Clothier's: Twelve months ago, at five o'clock in the morning, the street door was attempted.
44. Confectioner's: Last Christmas, premises were entered late at night, and clothing to the value of £2 10s. was stolen.
45. General shop: "Often articles stolen by boys, who enter upon pretence of buying tin whistles, which causes me to stoop to get at the box of whistles. Yesterday afternoon I caught a boy of thirteen while he was creeping in upon his hands and knees. Four years ago a 3 lb. bottle of sweets was stolen from the window in the evening."
46. Shoemaker's: Door of shop was attempted four years ago.
47. Newsagent's: Had till robbed four years ago. Often have newspapers snatched.
48. Ironmonger's: During last two years repeatedly had tools stolen.
49. Butcher's: Lose 15s. to £1 every week in meat thefts.
50. Chemist's: At beginning of the year, at ten o'clock at night,

THOROLD'S ROAD

Holborn Town Hall

- the till was robbed of 30s. Two or three years ago the cash-box was stolen, also at night.
51. Ironmonger's: About two years ago the window was smashed, and knives to the value of 40s. were taken out. Three years ago, during the Christmas holidays, the door was tried, but the locks proved too strong.
 52. Tobacconist's: Two years ago, two boxes of cigars, value 12s., were stolen. Previously, one box, value 15s., had been taken off the counter. The premises have been attempted by burglars.
 53. Paper-hanger's: Within the last three months have lost rolls of paper off the counter. Six weeks ago a bundle value 12s. 6d. was taken; last week a piece value 4s. went.
 54. Ironmonger's: Last week had basket stolen from door after tea. Thieves had also recently got on to roof of workshop from cab-yard. Three years ago, had barrow and ladder taken from door; the barrow was found the following week.
 55. Hatter's: In June lost a parcel of four hats, value 10s., from inside shop. At Christmas, a parcel value 15s. had been taken in the same way.
 56. Bootmaker's: The shop was entered from the back (the shutters having been left open) in June, between two and four o'clock in the morning, and £30 worth of boots taken.
 57. Tobacconist's: Last winter two boxes of cigars, value 24s., were taken out of the window.
 58. Ironmonger's: Twelve months ago a teapot, and eighteen months since a trunk, disappeared from the front of the shop. The goods in front of this shop are either chained together or so artfully placed in contact that successful thieving is almost rendered impossible. In consequence it takes a considerable time to close these premises.
 59. Sweetstuff: About three months ago the daughter of the house caught a man in the passage. Shortly afterwards a dolman was stolen from the passage. A fortnight later—that is, two months since—a man entered passage of house, evidently with a key, at three o'clock on a Saturday afternoon, and, going into back parlour, seized a cashbox containing £5 and made off with it. Has had goods in glass cases for a year; for bottles used to be stolen.
 60. Dairy: Last winter an attempt was made upon the till.
 61. Printer's: At eight o'clock the other evening three fellows set on a gentleman close by. Occupant always puts watch and chain out of pocket after dusk.
 62. Clothier's: Three months ago lost a suit value 15s. from outside the shop; about Christmas another suit of the same value had disappeared; and earlier in last year a blanket and other things were stolen. The thief in the last case was caught and was sent to gaol for a month.
 63. Umbrella-dealer's: Often have sticks and umbrellas taken. Some cases this year: in one instance, while one man talked to the shopkeeper, a confederate carried off an umbrella worth 2s. 6d. Two years ago burglars got the padlock off the door, but somehow failed to enter.
 64. Bootmaker's: In November, 1885, burglars using an empty house adjacent entered premises by roof and stole £30 worth of boots. Seven weeks later burglars broke in again—this time through a hole in the roof and holes in two floors, which they deliberately cut for the purpose—and carried off £40 or £50 worth of goods. Twice this year and once before unsuccessful attempts to enter have been made, the locks of doors being broken. The bulk of the proceeds of the burglaries was never traced, but a woman was sent to gaol for a month for unlawful possession of a pair of the stolen boots.
 65. Grocer's: Four years ago these premises were burgled. Since then half a chest of tea and a quantity of eggs have been stolen while the shop was open.
 66. Pawnbroker's: Already had thirty cases of robbery of articles from the doorway this year. There were twenty-five such cases last year. "These thefts have got so common we take no notice of them now." The average annual loss in this way comes to about £10.
 67. Bootmaker's: Three days ago a burglarious entry was attempted from the roof. Last winter, about six o'clock at night, a pair of boots value 5s. 6d. were stolen from the door. Two years ago, about five o'clock in the evening, a pair of boots worth 15s. were taken out of the case at the door.
 68. Washing-machine-maker's: Two nights ago a burglarious attempt was made. "Eighteen months since, at five o'clock in the afternoon, while one man, inquiring as to the price of an article, drew me into the adjoining shop, another fellow crept into the counting-house, where I caught him at the petty cash drawer." The thief was an old hand, and got eighteen months' hard labour. "I always take off my watch and chain before going across to the stables."
 69. Furniture-dealer's: Twelve months ago had a chair worth 6s. stolen about six o'clock at night. Recently there was a watch robbery at the corner of the next side street.
 70. Pneumatic tube works: Just after Christmas the premises were entered by a back window between one and three o'clock in the morning; but the thieves, being startled by the electric bells, cleared out without doing any pillage.
 71. Newsagent's: At the beginning of the year the shop was entered through the street-door at two o'clock in the morning; but the thieves got nothing of value. Things are often taken from the counter. "We do not use the till."
 72. Tobacconist's: Pipes and boxes of matches are often stolen.
 73. Chemist's: About two months ago a watch was stolen in the street close at hand, at eight o'clock in the evening. Occupant himself had watch-chain stolen the same evening in Pentonville-hill. Obligated to wear a "little Dorcas" watch protector.
 74. Coal-order office: Three weeks ago, at eight o'clock at night, three men broke into the office, and were busy upon the safe when they were surprised by the police, who captured them.
 75. Glassblower's: A few months ago, at two o'clock in the morning, a watch was stolen from a man just here.
 76. Bookbinder's: Two years ago burglars attempted the premises unsuccessfully. Two years before, the workshop had been entered during the night, and quite £50 worth of calf and morocco leather and two silver cups were stolen. Six months ago a gentleman passing to business at nine o'clock in the morning had his watch stolen.
 77. Public-house: Three months ago the water-closet fittings were stolen before noon.
 78. Grocer's: A week or two ago a lady had bag snatched near here in the middle of the afternoon.
 79. Buttermen's: The week before last, in the afternoon, a duck was stolen from the inside of the shop. The man, who was walking quietly away, was caught, and ultimately sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment at the sessions. Three or four months ago a gammon of bacon was taken from the window, the thief being caught.
 80. Grocer's: A week ago 2lb. of soap was taken. Pieces of bacon are often missed; also bundles of firewood. A fortnight ago, at the corner of the street, a watch was stolen from an elderly man at six o'clock in the evening. The thieves were caught, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Early last year the premises were entered from the back, and a few coppers were taken from the till.
 81. Newsagent's: About three years ago, in the middle of the day, the till was robbed of 10s.
 82. Fishmonger's: Lately, weights for weighing machine were taken from the window. Boys often take herrings.
 83. Baker's: Last winter a lump of cake weighing 4lb. was taken off the counter in the evening by a boy, who ran into the arms of a policeman. Being under eleven years old, he could not be charged. Boys steal pieces of cake every evening. The shop cannot be left for a minute.
 84. Chemist's: Six months ago two attempts were made on the till. About a year ago three boys, who had entered quietly, turned out the gas at every bracket except one beyond their reach; but some one coming in, they failed to perpetrate a robbery. About three years since a few bottles of scent were taken, and the till emptied of an unknown amount. Sunday night before last his brother's watch was taken at eleven o'clock, nearly opposite the Underground station.
 85. Clothier's: Seven or eight months ago a lady's jacket was missed from the door. In March, 1887, in the afternoon, a watch was snatched near the shop.
 86. Corn chandler's: Almost daily people come in on some trifling errand and purloin a pennyworth of corn. About seven or eight years ago the occupant was robbed of £25.
 87. Watchmaker's: In 1879 thieves entered, unheard, by the fanlight over the door, early one Sunday morning, and cleared out the entire stock, worth £500.
 88. Greengrocer's: About three months ago, at 4.30 in the afternoon, the scales and weights were stolen. Watch robberies in the neighbourhood are frequent.
 89. Tobacconist's: Boys frequently steal cigars.
 90. Grocer's: In May, at 8 in the evening, a gentleman was coming from Regent-square when an attempt on his watch was made by three men, who struggled so severely with him that the flesh was torn from his fingers. In April, a lady's purse was snatched from her hand. In February or March, about 4 in the afternoon, two men knocked down a mechanic. Within the last year, three watches have been seen taken in broad daylight. In October, 1887, between 9.30 and 10 at night, the wheels were taken from a van belonging to occupant standing outside a stable; the wheels were worth £5. In December, 1886, cheese to the value of £9 was stolen from the outside of the shop.
 91. Caretaker of public garden: On March 31, 1888, the front door of house was broken open with great noise, and a man caught in the kitchen struck occupant with great violence. While waiting twenty minutes for a policeman, burglar made his escape by the back.
 92. Holy Trinity Church: On March 25, the church was entered, and the thieves broke open a box, tried the alms-boxes, and drank all the wine they could find. The church had been entered in a similar way three months earlier.
 93. Public-house: In the autumn of last year the last of two or three attempts at burglary was made early in the morning; the billiard-room was attempted.
 94. Provision-dealer's: Three months ago some bacon was taken, and nine months since some sausages. The till has several times been robbed, and fish and ginger-beer are also missed.
 95. Hairdresser's: About four years ago, on a Bank Holiday, a suit of clothes and some money were taken in the daytime.
 96. Tobacconist's: Last March, about 11.30 P.M., whilst the shop was still open and the proprietor was sitting with his wife in the parlour, some one stood on a chair in the shop and took 12s. 6d. from the till. A few weeks previously half-a-dozen dummy packets of tobacco (sawdust) were stolen from the shop.
 97. Baker's: Recently an attempt was made by a man on the till, but he took nothing. On Good Friday night, after closing, a key was used and the front door entered about 11.15 at night, and the till was forced.
 98. Grocer's: Last winter several things were taken from outside the shop. In December a man was caught taking pans and dishes from the outside of the shop, but in consequence of being unable to find a policeman he was allowed to go; he was held for a quarter of an hour.
 99. St. Bartholomew's Church: Last July thieves broke in at the vestry window, opened boxes, drank the communion wine, and did other damage. Six months ago the curate was robbed of a new overcoat hanging in the vestry, which was entered while service was proceeding. Three years ago on a Saturday night another burglary was committed, when the communion plate disappeared and whatever else could be found. On another occasion the wine was taken and other damage done.
 100. Grocer's: In July, after closing the shop, and as a result of omitting to properly secure a shutter, a window at the back was pushed down and the place entered. Some coppers from the till, a pair of boots, and some light refreshment were taken. The damage would have been greater had the thieves not been disturbed.
 101. Post office: Almost daily street robberies occur. In March last a lady's bag was stolen from her opposite here in the middle of the day. In February, at four o'clock in the morning, a burglary was attempted here. The police found the door broken open. Nothing was taken, probably because the thieves had been disturbed.
 102. Furnisher's: Last February, a table was stolen from outside of shop. Two years ago a woman and two men came into the shop; while the men were haggling about a pair of trousers the woman contrived to secrete two blankets under her petticoats. They were missed immediately after the party left the shop, and the shopman walked after the woman, who had left her companions, and pulled the blankets from under her dress.
 103. Pawnbroker's: About six weeks since twelve shirts, worth about 15s., were stolen from the door. Last January, the boy left the front for about a minute at five o'clock in the evening, when a chair with twelve coats on it was taken, the value being about £1 15s.
 104. Chemist's: Occupied by the present tenant only three weeks, but his predecessor's till was several times robbed at recent dates.
 105. Clothier's: Lately, a bag was snatched from a lady at noon near here. The thieves escaped. Six weeks ago, a coat worth 30s. was taken from the door. Ten months ago, when he first came to the shop, occupier lost about £10 worth of goods. Two men would enter, and one would steal

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

We suppose Lord Rosebery and the other leaders of the Liberal party must make speeches about Ireland, but we wish that they would bear in mind one very important, one vitally important, fact. The game of the Unionists is up. They have staked all upon the *Times* forgeries, and the Parnell Commission will in a few weeks demonstrate the fact that the letters are forgeries beyond all gainsaying. When that is done Home Rule is won; and, as it is quite certain to be done in a fashion that will strike dismay into the Unionist ranks, there is no need to labour the argument in favour of Home Rule. Why should they spend their strength in beating against a door the key to which will be in their hands in the course of next month?

Little Wales is getting on. The programme formulated yesterday marks the dawn of a new day in the politics of the Principality. If the Welsh mean to be heard above competing claimants for attention, they must stand together, act together, and vote together. It is true that they are only twenty-five, whereas the Irish are eighty-five. But that is an additional reason for strict discipline. If they were more numerous they could afford to play tricks. Their weakness is the strongest possible argument against their abandonment of the great secret of strength, cast-iron discipline, for the attainment of a given end. Mr. Parnell had not twenty-five followers when first he began his campaign.

Lord Rosebery is to be congratulated on his speech last night at Leeds. It will distinctly serve to put him up a step higher in public esteem. Hitherto his besetting sin has been his wit. English audiences are not averse from jokes, but they like them to be either very few or very poor. Lord Rosebery's wit has been too good and too copious. Hence he has been voted in the country "a clever man," but "wanting in weight." But last night he succeeded in making a long speech which was grave and dull enough to pass for the utterance of some much older parliamentary hand.

Mr. W. O'Brien expressed himself vigorously yesterday in terms of reprobation of Mr. Balfour for "lipping the language of the angels." However displeasing the angelic accent may be on the lips of a Coercionist Chief Secretary, it is less unpleasant than is the unctious of the teetotaler on the tongue of Sir W. Harcourt. Times, indeed, have changed since the quondam advocate for liberty posed as a possible successor of Mr. Disraeli; but even his worst enemies would hardly have predicted that he would preside over the annual meeting of the United Kingdom Alliance. If it were not that General Booth insists that personal conduct shall conform to public profession, we might confidently expect to see Sir William a shining light in the ranks of the Salvation Army. Alike after "stewing in Parnellite juice" and being drenched with the teetotal tap, Sir W. Harcourt is an unsavoury morsel. The original flavour is too strong.

A story of Napoleon I. may explain the attraction which Boulangerism and Caesarism seem to have for the French mind. Napoleon, on returning from Italy, was walking up the hill at Vavare when he caught up an old woman, lame and hobbling. He asked her where she was going; to which she replied, "I want to see the Emperor, and they tell me he is on the road." "Why?" said Napoleon. "He is a tyrant as well as the others. What have you gained by him?" "That may be," said the old woman; "but, after all, he is the King of the people, and the Bourbons were the Kings of the nobles. We have chosen him; and if we are to have a tyrant, let him be one chosen by ourselves."

We were rather amused yesterday to receive a letter from an enthusiastic correspondent asking us to appoint him our "special" on "the forthcoming German Emin Relief Expedition." The amusement is not diminished by the further news published this morning about the total eclipse of German influence on the East Coast. The last two points occupied by the Germans have, it seems, now been abandoned, and "the simple truth" (as recorded by the *Standard* correspondent) is that "there is at the present moment no German colony existent in East Africa." Under which circumstances, "the forthcoming expedition" is hardly likely to set forth: the moment when your base is destroyed is not a favourable one for starting inland. Meanwhile the exit of the Germans from East Africa will cause no regret among the Europeans who remain—and that

not from any unreasoning *Schadenfreude*, but for the very good reason that the unpopularity of the Germans among the natives has seriously jeopardized the confidence previously won by other Europeans.

The appointment of Mr. Talbot, the Warden of Keble, to the Vicarage of Leeds will, on first thoughts, cause some surprise. The headship of an Oxford college is generally considered a position of great dignity, and there is no precedent, we imagine, for a "head" accepting promotion downwards, as Mr. Talbot has done, to a living. But on second thoughts the matter will become easily intelligible. The vicarage of Leeds is now as much a recognized road to deaneries and bishoprics as the headmastership of a great public school. Mr. Talbot enjoys in equal measure the esteem of Lord Salisbury and Mr. Gladstone, and his acceptance of the vicarage of Leeds means no doubt that he is ultimately to become head of a diocese instead of a college.

Although there are no precedents for "Heads of Houses" becoming Vicars, there are plenty for Vicars becoming "Heads of Houses." The inadequacy of this preparation for an academic post has been illustrated by the good old story, which doubtless continues to be told of successive clerical "Heads" both at Oxford and Cambridge. The story is that a certain Warden of his College went to the wrong pigeon-hole for a sermon, and startled the undergraduates by ending his discourse with an appeal to "those of you who are mothers and those whose hands are horny with toil." The effect of the address was electrical rather than edifying. On the whole, the progress from Warden to Vicar, though unprecedented, has much more to say for itself than that from Vicar to Warden.

Mr. Allan Quatermain, the mighty hunter of Haggardian romance, who bags three mammoth elephants with three successive bullets, has found a maritime rival in Commander Gissing, of her Majesty's ship *Osprey*. To capture three slave dhows in a scattering chase is no slight achievement. A shot was sent through the mast of the largest, and a second shot tore the mainsail of the second. Then the *Osprey* chased and captured the third, returning at leisure to pick up the other two. Even the mammoth tusks which delighted Mr. Quatermain's soul are not without their parallel in this tale of sea-sportsmanship, for no fewer than two hundred pieces of "black ivory" were captured on board the dhows. Altogether it was a very pretty piece of gunning.

The correspondent who told us the other day of his bet that the Whitechapel murderer would be identified in the course of a fortnight with Mr. Balfour by the Home Rulers and with Mr. Gladstone by the Coercionists is another step nearer winning his money this morning. On Sunday an Irish member compared Mr. Balfour to the murderer; but to-day the editor of *Truth* boldly identifies the murderer with the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. The individual designated is indeed only a humble follower of Mr. Gladstone; but then the editor of *Truth* is not a Unionist. And if a Home Ruler has already identified the assassin with one of Mr. Gladstone's followers, our correspondent may well hope that before his time is out some Unionist will identify the rascal with Mr. Gladstone himself.

Of the numerous automatic boxes at the railway stations and street corners offering mute invitations to "drop a penny in the slot," the most novel is one just brought out in America, that issues a £100 accident insurance. The mechanism of the apparatus is enclosed in a small wooden box, perfectly plain, but finely finished and polished, and the whole affair is mounted on an iron pedestal. On the front of the box is a legend which runs thus:—

Drop a 5 cent nickel
in the slot.
Pull the handle slowly,
And get an accident-insurance ticket.
After receiving the ticket
Shut drawer tight.

The ticket insures the legal holder for twenty-four hours from date registered on the ticket:—

500 dols.	{	Against death by accident.
		For loss of two feet or two hands.
		For loss of two eyes.
250 dols.	{	For loss of one foot and one hand.
		For loss of one hand.
		For loss of one foot.

1 dol. 50 cents per week during disablement for not exceeding 26 weeks.

On the reverse of the ticket is a complete legal form of agreement. The box holds 150 tickets, and sends up a notice "empty" when all are taken. The inventor is Percival Everett.

THE NATION'S NEW PICTURES.—II.

THE ENGLISH SCHOOL: THE COUNTESS OF ALBEMARLE.

PASSING now into the Reynolds and Gainsborough Room (XVI.), we come to the last, but decidedly not the least, of Sir John Savile's gifts—a portrait of "Anne, Countess of Albemarle," by Reynolds (1259). This is a very charming portrait—the subject being exactly suited to Sir Joshua's gentleness of temper and gracefulness of treatment. The Countess—comely still in her grey hair—pauses for a moment from her talking, as if to take the spectator into the confidence of the quiet evening of her life. The simple surroundings, the beautifully harmonious gown, and the Countess's own sweet face, make a perfect picture of that peaceful amenity which Reynolds knew so well how to render. What a telling text, by the way, a teacher who saw sermons in everything might find in the contrast between this Countess and that other one by Hogarth in the adjoining room!

ENDYMION PORTER.

But our business here is to call attention to the new portrait by Dobson (1249), which now hangs above the "Marriage à la Mode" series. Dobson (1610-1646) was often called "The English Vandyck," and was recommended by that master to the notice of King Charles, who, after Vandyck's death, appointed him Serjeant-Painter and Groom of the Privy Chamber. The force and dignity of this portrait go far to justify Dobson's fame. A critic in the *Times*, while praising other parts of the picture, has objected that "accessories like the astounding capital supporting the inane laurel-crowned bust are vulgarities on a level with the art of a sign-painter." But all the great masters of portraiture have been sign-painters in another sense than that intended by the critics; that is to say, they have used their backgrounds as contributory signs of the sitter's character. From this point of view the above-mentioned "inane laurel-crowned bust" is full of meaning, for Mr. Endymion Porter, the subject of the picture, besides being a Groom of the Bedchamber to Charles I., was himself a king to the artists of his time. He was the friend of Ben Jonson and Herrick; and the latter, in one of his several "Hesperides" addressed to "the patron of poets, M. End. Porter," declares:—

When to thy porch I come, and, ravisht, see
The state of poets there attending thee:
Thou bards, and I, all in a chorus sing,
"We are thy prophets, Porter; thou, our King."

Elsewhere "Lycidas Herrick" complains that "Endymion Porter" took to playing "upon another plain. And for a rural roundelay Strikst now a courtly strain;" and it is rather as the Groom in Waiting that Porter himself is here shown us, with his gun and attendant page. All the more need, therefore, for the laurel-crowned bust to remind us that he was the Mæcenas of the Court as well. (This portrait and "The Card Players" were purchased out of a special sum of £2,000 allowed by Mr. Goschen to the Trustees.)

CHARLES DICKENS.

Another of the nation's new pictures is also of literary interest. This is Maclise's portrait of Dickens (1250)—bequeathed by Sir E. R. Jodrell. There was a warm friendship between Dickens and Maclise, and at the Academy banquet following Maclise's death Dickens pronounced this high eulogy upon the artist's talents and character: "Of his prodigious fertility of mind and wonderful wealth of intellect, I may confidently assert that they would have made him, if he had been so minded, at least as great a writer as he was a painter." It is thus specially appropriate that the nation's portrait of the great novelist should be by the artist whom he appreciated so highly. The portrait itself—in which Dickens, seated at his writing-table, turns round in his chair as if to greet a friend—is very interesting as showing him, not in the likeness which photography has made familiar to the present generation, but rather in his prime, as Forster describes him:—

A look of youthfulness first attracted you, and then a candour and openness of expression which made you sure of the qualities within. The hair so scant and grizzled in later days was then of a rich brown and most luxuriant abundance, and the bearded face of his last two decades had hardly a vestige of hair or whisker; but there was that in the face as I first recollect it which no time could change, and which remained implanted on it unalterably to the last. This was the quickness, keenness, and practical power, the eager, restless, energetic outlook on each several feature, that seemed to tell so little of a student or writer of books, and so much of a man of action and business in the world.

HYDE PARK CORNER IN OLD TIMES.

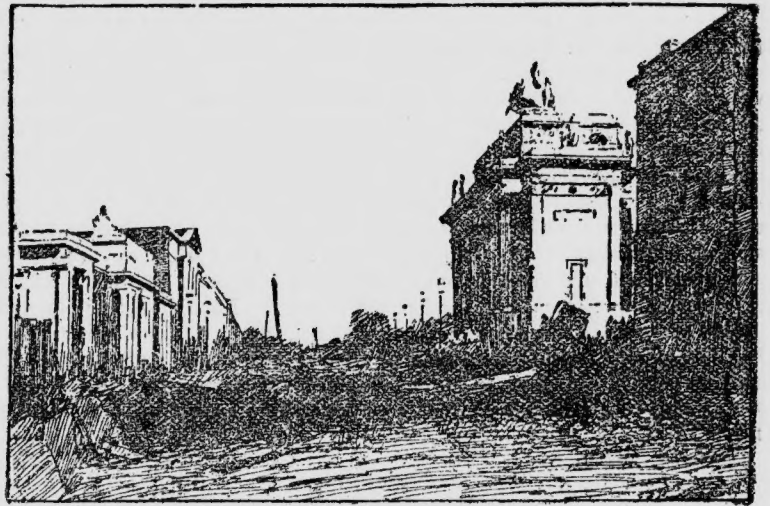
Unfortunately, the inadequate space at the Director's disposal causes the English school to be sadly overcrowded, and the portrait of Dickens is badly



1254. HYDE PARK CORNER 100 YEARS AGO.

hung. But, even at its present height, every visitor will note the alertness of expression, as well as the large blue eyes, which another friend notices as one

of Dickens's distinguishing features. Finally, we have to notice on another wall of the room in which this portrait hangs two views of Hyde Park Corner, presented by Miss E. J. Wood. The earlier in date of the two (1254) is by an unknown painter, and belongs to the red-brick eighteenth century period. There

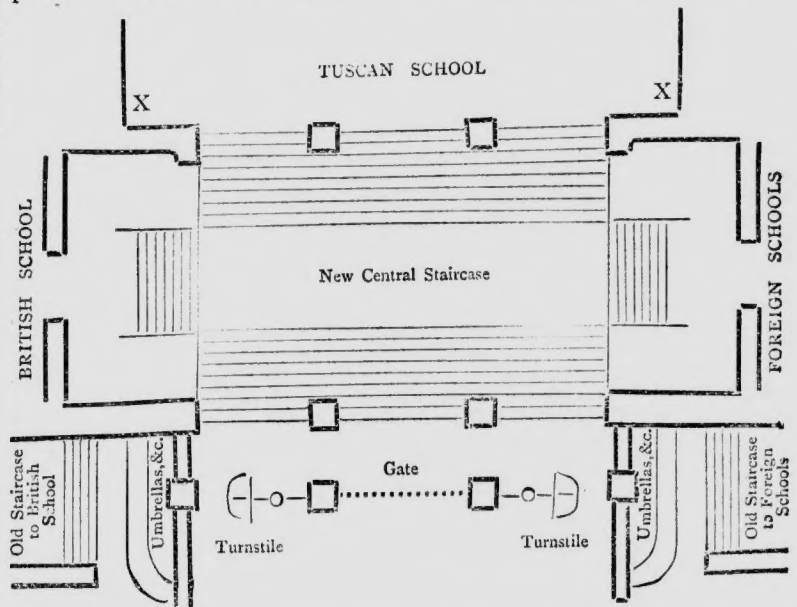


1253. HYDE PARK CORNER 50 YEARS AGO (?)

are turnpike-gates across the road, and oil lamps on extremely high poles. In the later view (1253)—which is by James Holland (1800-1870)—we look towards Piccadilly, and notice that the Duke of Wellington's Arch then stood in line with St. George's Hospital. Both views are of curious topographical interest, and it is a pity that they are not hung with the other views of Old London—by Samuel Scott—which were acquired a year or two ago.

SOME IMPROVEMENTS AND SOME OBSTRUCTIONS.

We have now completed our survey of the Nation's New Pictures, but it remains to record several improvements in the Gallery itself. The first is the completion of the re-hanging of the pictures in a connected manner. Room XI., formerly devoted to the Peel collection, is now occupied by the Early Flemish school, and the Peel pictures are suitably distributed among the two later Dutch and Flemish Rooms (X. and XII.). This is a great improvement; and the student of early religious painting, starting from the Octagon Room as the centre of a circle, has only to follow different radii to find successively the Tuscan, Venetian, Flemish, and Spanish schools. (This alteration was effected, by the way, in June, 1888. But the Director's somewhat tardy annual report for 1887 refers to it as already effected, and is dated January 30, 1888. This is funny.) The one remaining blot in the Gallery is the Octagon Room itself. It is the most conspicuous spot in the Gallery, but it is hung with a miscellaneous overflow—not to say refuse—from the other rooms. A second great improvement to the seemliness of the Gallery is the whitewashing, repainting, and repapering of the old rooms. When this much-needed process, now completed in the eastern part, has been extended to the western, the general appearance of the Gallery will be worthy of the treasures it contains. Finally, turnstiles have been introduced at the entrance—a much-needed innovation, as the statistics of attendances have hitherto been based on most untrustworthy data. Unfortunately, however, the entrance and exit of the public are regulated in the most irritating manner. It only requires, we are sure, to call the Director's attention to the ingenious perversity of the thing to procure amendment, and with this object we append a little plan to make our meaning plainer. Visitors are not allowed to pass out by the way they enter. Why



should they not be passed out—as in all other similar cases in the world—by the gate between the two turnstiles? This is inconvenience No. 1. But further, to get from the British to the Foreign pictures (or *vice versa*) you have to go down one flight of stairs and ascend another. This *détour* would have been quite unnecessary if the simple plan had been adopted of piercing doors through the walls marked X on the above plan. This is inconvenience No. 2—not very great ones, either of them; but it is a pity that any sort of unnecessary obstacle, however small, should be placed in the way of access to the people's picture gallery.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ANOTHER VERSION OF A GOOD OLD STAGER.

To the EDITOR of the PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—Your story of the Styrian peasant may be true or not, but it is certainly not new. I have heard it in many versions, with various personages as the *dramatis personæ*. The best is perhaps the following: While the visit of his Majesty the Shah of Persia was still fresh in the memory of the British public, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh, walking between Ascot and Windsor on a hot day, found the exertion unpleasantly trying to the Royal muscles; and a costermonger's pony-cart overtaking them they did not disdain to beg a "lift." On alighting, his Royal Highness, with princely condescension, introduced himself to the obliging costermonger, somewhat in the following terms: "I think it but right, my good man, that you should know whom you have been driving. I am the Prince of Wales, and this is my brother, the Duke of Edinburgh." "Be you, though?" returned the costermonger. "Well, do you know who I am? I'm the bloomin' Shah!" I wondered when I heard the story whether the man got the half-crown which his wit, if not his politeness, had earned. But historians generally omit such interesting details.—I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

BEN TROVATO.

London, Oct. 8.

THE COUNTY COUNCILS AND MAIN ROADS.

To the EDITOR of the PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—I wish to avoid the appearance of setting my opinion against that of Mr. Firth on the main road question, but as the point at issue is a very important one I ask your leave to set out the grounds which lead me to the conclusions in my report as to the anomaly in the Local Government Act as to the repayments from County Councils to local authorities for main roads. When the local authority claims to keep its main roads in its own hands, it has powers for the (a) maintenance, (b) repair, (c) improvement, (d) enlargement of, and (e) other dealing with such road as though it were an ordinary highway; but the section goes on to say, "and the Council shall make to such authority an annual payment towards the costs of the (a) maintenance, (b) repair, and (c) reasonable improvement connected with the maintenance and repair of such road." Thus the local authority can spend money on five purposes, but it only receives a contribution towards the costs of the first two and a limited part of the third. If however the County Council and the local authority contract for the undertaking by the local authority of the (a) maintenance, (b) repair, (c) improvement, (d) enlargement of, and (e) other dealing with any main road, or if the County Council requires the local authority to undertake the same, "such undertaking shall be in consideration of such annual payment by the County Council for the costs of the undertaking" as may be agreed upon or determined by arbitration. Under this sub-section the local authority stands in the shoes of the County Council, and, it seems to me, is to be paid the whole of the expenses the County Council would have incurred if it had done the work. It is true that the Local Government Board is to arbitrate in all the cases which arise, but I take it the arbitrator will be guided by the limited terms used where the local authority claims to keep the roads in its own hands. I am aware that, in the hands of a lawyer, the words of an Act of Parliament are made to mean anything but what a layman reads them to say, but I would like to know if the correct reading of these sub-sections is that whether the local authority claims, agrees, or is required to keep its main roads in its own hands, the basis of payment is the same in all the cases; and if this is so, why the words of the sub-sections as to repayment are varied, and, I suppose, purposely varied?—I have the honour to be your obedient servant,

GEO. R. STRACHAN.

Surveyor's Department, Town Hall, Chelsea, Oct. 9.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

[Publishers would greatly oblige by stating the prices of books. Any notices under this head do not preclude further review, should such seem to be necessary.]

We have received the following books since our last issue:—

- "ATALANTA." (Hatchards.) [The first volume of the queen of girls' magazines, extending from October, 1887, to September, 1888. Among the contributors to the volume are Edwin Arnold, Rider Haggard, Walter Besant, Andrew Lang, Archdeacon Farrar, and others. Pp. 715, buckram.]
- BARNETT, Rev. and Mrs. SAMUEL A. "Practicable Socialism." (Longmans. Pp. 212, 2s. 6d.) [A reprint of essays and sermons on Social Reform.]
- "CHILDREN'S EVERGREENS." (John Hogg.) ["A selection of fifteen of the old favourite tales"—among them "Jack the Giant Killer," "Cinderella," "Bluebeard," "Sinbad," "Whittington," &c., &c. Pp. 192, cloth.]
- COOPER, J. FENIMORE. "The Pioneers; or the Sources of the Susquehanna River." (Warne and Co.) [A volume of Warne's "Crown Library." Neatly printed and bound in cloth. 386 pages. 2s.]
- HALEY, ALICE ("Allison Hughes"). "Reed Music." (Kegan Paul. 3s. 6d.) [A volume of minor verse. 4to. Pp. 138.]
- MOORHOUSE, HENRY, M.P., and E. L. FANSHAW. "The County Councillor's Guide." (W. Maxwell and Son.) [In addition to an exposition of the Act itself this work contains an epitome of the powers and duties of the new County Councils and full references, notes, and index. Pp. 294, cloth.]
- "INDUSTRIAL RIVERS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM." (Fisher Unwin. 7s. 6d.) [The rivers discussed include the Thames, Mersey, Tyne, Tawe, Clyde, Wear, Avon, Severn, &c. The articles are contributed by "various well-known experts," and the volume is illustrated. Pp. 306, cloth.]
- LANE-FOOTE, STANLEY. "The Life of the Right Hon. Stratford Canning, Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe." From his Memoirs and Private and Official Papers. With 3 portraits. (Longmans. 2 vols. 8vo, 36s.) [See P.M.G. "Leader," Oct. 4.]
- LOVETT, RICHARD, M.A. "Irish Pictures drawn with Pen and Pencil." (The Religious Tract Society.) [In addition to much descriptive letterpress, this volume contains no fewer than 133 illustrations from photographs and sketches, and a map. 4to, pp. 223, handsomely printed and bound.]
- LYTTON, LORD. "My Novel; or Varieties in English Life." (Routledge.) [The latest issue in the Pocket Volume Edition of Lord Lytton's novels, and the second volume of "My Novel." Paper covers, 1s.]

At Home and Abroad.

The increase to be made in the Egyptian army will probably consist in the addition of one brigade, entailing an increase in the Budget of £80,000.

The new decree against foreigners in France is said to be an absolute failure so far as it is intended to control the movements of the criminal classes.

During the performance at the Paris Hippodrome last evening a gymnast named Odan fell from a trapeze while at a height of about 26 ft. from the ground. He received severe injuries, and is now in a critical condition.

It is stated that the Empress of Austria has signified her intention of again visiting England this winter. Her Imperial Majesty will spend some time at Christmas at Bournemouth.

Representatives from all the veteran societies of Germany have resolved to erect a monument to the memory of the late Emperor William, the cost to be met by subscriptions from old soldiers.

The object of the Orthodox mission of fourteen persons, headed by the Archimandrite Pa'ssi, which started for Abyssinia a few days ago, is exclusively of a religious character.

The residentiary canonry of Chester Cathedral vacant by the resignation of Canon Eaton has been offered to, and accepted by, the Rev. George Ramsay Feilden, M.A., rector of St. Andrew's, Bebington, Cheshire. The canonry, which entails an annual residence of three months, is worth £500 per annum.

The Rev. David Thomas Gladstone, M.A., vicar of Rye, Sussex, died suddenly at his residence yesterday. The rev. gentleman accompanied the church choir to Hastings on Saturday, when he was in excellent health. He was sixty-five years of age.

The English gunboat *Jackal*, which lately lay at Kiel for a few days, had on board two scientists, Messrs. Stuart and Gibson, who went to exchange ideas with the marine authorities at Kiel as to the best method of conducting deep-sea researches in the waters of the German Ocean.

At a crowded meeting held in Spitalfields last night, at which Mr. Pickersgill, M.P. spoke, the inadequacy of the police in East London was commented on, and a resolution was passed deploring the recent outrages, and calling for the direct control of the police by the ratepayers.

A course of lectures to ladies on "Ethics in Theory and Practice from the Christian Era Onwards" will be delivered at 13, Kensington-square, by Mr. Wilfred A. Gill, Fellow of Magdalene College, Cambridge, beginning on the 16th inst., at 11.15 A.M.

It was stated at the meeting of the National League in Dublin yesterday that the receipts since the last meeting amounted to £1,102 16s., including £1,000 from the Irish National League of America. £333 was granted to evicted tenants.

A grand banquet in honour of Mr. De Keyser, the Lord Mayor of London, was given last night in the town hall, Brussels. Among those present were the Belgian Minister of Public Works and Lord Vivian, the British Minister in Belgium. Mr. De Keyser was warmly cheered on arriving and departing.

At Ventnor, last night, the Attorney-General defied anyone to define what was the Separatist policy at the present time, and said that if they had a definite policy, it was not fair to withhold it from their supporters until the near approach of an election.

The death-rate in London last week—when the deaths registered were 106 below the average numbers in the corresponding weeks of the last ten years—was 16.5 per 1,000, which compares with 15.8 and 16.0 in the two preceding weeks.

Robert Holroyd Goat, described as a shopman, was sentenced at the Middlesex sessions yesterday to five years' penal servitude upon each of six charges of stealing jewellery from houses in West London. As these sentences will run concurrently, the prisoner will only suffer five years' imprisonment.

A meeting of Liberal delegates representing all the polling districts in North Westmoreland was held at Penrith yesterday. A letter was read from Alderman Whitehead, the Lord Mayor-elect, withdrawing his refusal to stand as the Liberal candidate, and consenting for the third time to contest the seat as a Home Ruler.

Some soldiers of the Bedfordshire Regiment on Monday night made an attempt to renew the disturbances at Fermoy by going through the streets singing "The Boyne Water." A military picket arrested two of the ringleaders, and by parading the town until the streets were clear of soldiers, a riot was averted.

At the Southwell Diocesan Conference at Derby yesterday a discussion took place on the report of the Education Commission. The Bishop of Southwell said they were all agreed that it was idle to wish or expect that the rates should be given to support denominational schools. It would simply mean destruction to them.

Alderman Thomas Wright, Mayor of Leicester, yesterday laid the foundation stone of a new children's hospital at Leicester, in presence of a large concourse of spectators. The hospital will cost about £8,000, and the whole of this sum has already been subscribed, together with the cost of all the appliances, and about £1,000 towards the endowment.

The inquest on the body of Jane Beatmoor, who was murdered at Birtley on 22nd ult., was resumed at Birtley yesterday. The medical evidence showed that the deceased had been stabbed in various parts of the body, and that the fatal wound was in the abdomen. There had been no attempt to mutilate the body as reported. The inquiry was adjourned until the 24th inst.

A conference on the subject of fruit culture, convened by the National Fruit Growers' League, was held last evening at the Corn Exchange, St. Albans. A letter from Mr. Gladstone, expressing sympathy with the objects of the League was received, and several papers dealing with the subject of fruit growing were read.

It is said that Count Douglas, who the other day at Aschersleben pronounced so high an encomium on the Emperor, has left for Rome, in response to an invitation from his Majesty. The speech has in general made a profound impression, and it is hailed as a timely and clarifying contribution to a warmly disputed question.

Attention is called to an article published in Cracow, and to all appearance inspired by the leaders of the Polish party. It threatens that the Poles will no longer make common cause with the Czechs unless the latter give up their Panslavist agitation, their opposition to the Austro-German alliance, and their support to such men as Bishop Strossmayer.

It is stated that a movement is going on among some of the Irish and Radical organizations of the metropolis with the view of endeavouring to revive meetings in Trafalgar-square, similar to those which took place last year. It is intended, if possible, to hold the first autumn meeting this year on Saturday afternoon next.

"NO CONFIDENCE" IN SIR C. WARREN.

INDIGNATION MEETINGS IN THE EAST-END.

SIR CHARLES' REPLY TO THE "P.M.G."

The prevalent feeling of dissatisfaction with the present management of the metropolitan police is at last finding vent. Last night two meetings were held in the East-end to consider the condition to which law and order have been reduced by the present military régime, and others will follow. The first was held at the Patriotic Club, Clerkenwell-green, and the second in the Buxton-street Schoolrooms, Brick-lane, Spitalfields. The popular feeling against Sir Charles Warren is by no means confined to London, as Mr. Asquith, M.P., discovered last night at Sheffield. Mr. Asquith said the last time he was there he had the privilege of advocating the claims of Sir Charles Warren to the electors of the Hallam division. Sir Charles Warren's name was received with hisses and cries of disapprobation. Now, warned by this unexpected demonstration, Mr. Asquith began again: "As for Sir Charles Warren," when he was again interrupted by cries of "Don't mention him" and jeering laughter. Mr. Asquith said: "I don't want to," but he "could not help thinking there were moments when the Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police would look back with vain but unavailing regret to the time when, as one of the Radical candidates for Sheffield, he was the stalwart and outspoken champion of popular rights."

The following is a brief summary of the proceedings at the Spitalfields meeting:—The Rev. J. Farnsworth presided. He had no fault to find with the rank and file of the force, many of whom were brave men, but he did find fault with the management of the force. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. James Branch moved the first resolution, as follows:—"That this meeting deplores the recent outrages which have occurred in the East-end of London, and declares that it has no confidence in the present management of the police; and records its conviction that the police will never be confidently supported by the public until they are under the direct control and management of the rate-payers." (Applause.) He commented at length on the management of the police. Mr. John Hall seconded the resolution.

Mr. E. H. Pickersgill, M.P., supported the motion. In speaking of the police he wished to say at the outset that they must not be unjust to them, because of the difficulties surrounding these cases from the peculiar circumstances of the murders. But these outrages did not stand alone. The streets of London had for some time past been becoming less secure than they were. Any one who had watched the records in the public press must have noticed that street outrages, and outrages wherein the perpetrators had not been traced, had been increasing in a very alarming manner in the last year or two. Until two murders had been committed in Whitechapel very little was done to increase the number of police in the locality, but now it was swarming with them. They could not have a police that was an effective military body that would be at the same time an effective force for detecting crime. Sir Charles Warren had deserved well of his country in his military career, but he ought never to have been put in the position he now occupied. Sir Charles Warren had complained that he had not enough men, but he found from the last annual report that the number of men had been reduced during the year, but the officers had been largely increased. What was wanted was not more officers, but more men. The motion was carried, and it was decided to send copies of it to the Home Secretary and Sir Charles Warren.

SIR CHARLES WARREN'S "REPLY."—NOT THE RULE, ONLY THE PRACTICE.

Sir Charles Warren has sent to the morning papers to publish the following statement in reply to one passage in the report of the *Pall Mall Gazette* Commission on the Police and the Criminals of London:—

Several incorrect statements have recently been published relative to the enrolment of candidates for detective—that is to say, criminal investigation—work in the metropolitan police which may tend to deter candidates from applying. The following is the actual state of the case:—

For some years past the standard height in the metropolitan police has been 5 ft. 8½ in., and in the beginning of 1887 it was raised to 5 ft. 9 in., but the Commissioner has power from the Secretary of State to accept candidates as short as 5 ft. 7 in., and if the Criminal Investigation branch should require any particular man under 5 ft. 7 in. the Commissioner has at all times been prepared to obtain the Secretary of State's sanction to his enrolment.

The limit of age is thirty-five, but as a rule candidates are not taken over the age of twenty-seven, in order that the police service may not lose the better part of a man's life, and also to enable him to put in sufficient service to entitle him to his full pension.

There is no rule, and never has been any rule made by the Commissioner, that candidates on joining must serve for two or three years as constables in divisions before being appointed to the Criminal Investigation branch.

The Commissioner has always been prepared to consider favourably any proposal from the Criminal Investigation branch for a candidate to join the Commissioner's office immediately on enrolment, or at any time after his enrolment, for duty in the Criminal Investigation branch.

But should a case occur that a candidate who wished to join the Criminal Investigation branch at once, and was reported favourably upon, was not physically or otherwise fit for ordinary police duties, it would be necessary, in the interests of the public, that on his enrolment a stipulation should be made that if he should subsequently be found unfit for criminal investigation work he would have to leave the police service without any compensation, should his services not entitle him to a pension or gratuity.

As a general rule it has been ascertained by the Criminal Investigation branch that the candidates who have applied to be appointed direct to detective duties have not possessed any special qualifications which would justify their being so appointed.

To this it is only necessary to say that this reply confirms, instead of contradicting, our report, so far as its substantial truth is concerned. We said that it was the "rule"; we ought to have said that it was the practice. That is the only difference; and a practice that is almost invariably observed is so very much like a rule that is enforced with occasional exceptions, that the distinction is practically without a difference. A return of the number of men in the Criminal Investigation Department who have not served for two or three years as constables in divisions, and a return of the number of

candidates passed by Sir Charles Warren under the regulation height of 5 ft. 8½ in.—now raised to 5 ft. 9 in.—should show how little ground there is for charging us with inaccuracy. What Sir Charles means by the last paragraph but one we leave those versed in the interpretation of his police orders to unravel.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

Punch devotes its cartoon to the subject, representing two typical burglars congratulating themselves upon our admirable police, and expressing pious gratitude that there are so few of them. This is not the case. There are more policemen per 10,000 of the population in London than in any other city in the United Kingdom.

The London correspondent of the *Liverpool Mercury* says that the Home Secretary will bring in a bill next month for an increase of the police force. Another London correspondent says that Mr. Matthews is going to be raised to the peerage on his approaching marriage; while a third says that a deadset is to be made against Mr. Matthews when Parliament reopens by members on his own side, Lord Randolph Churchill leading.

The *Western Daily Mercury* says Sir Charles Warren's last report is not in good taste, and will certainly not increase the estimate of the public in the tact of the Chief Commissioner. He is an admirable character in many respects—as a Christian and a soldier he is above criticism, but he is unfortunately a square peg in a round hole. It is one of his leading ideas to introduce a condition of military discipline among the police force. In every line of his report the undue importance attached by Sir Charles to the inculcation of military habits among the men under his command is apparent. Even the public should learn, he seems to think, to obey without questioning, and should be kept in order like a herd of thoughtless schoolboys. Public opinion of the discretion of the Chief Commissioner will certainly not be enhanced by his report.

THE GRIEVANCES OF "GALLANT LITTLE WALES."

MANIFESTO BY THE NATIONAL COUNCIL.

A manifesto to the people of England, Scotland, and Ireland has been issued by the Welsh National Council, appealing to them for practical co-operation in the work of Welsh reform. Wales, the manifesto says, is a nation, and as a nation entitled to such legislation not harmful to the Imperial unity as might be called for. Wales had no desire to hamper the general policy of the Liberal party by selfishly narrowing the broad scope of Liberal aim. But circumstances have arisen which make it impossible to postpone specific legislation for Wales, except at the cost of sacrificing its advancing prosperity and endangering its immemorial respect for public order.

DISESTABLISHMENT.

Foremost in the claims of Wales stands the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church of England in Wales. The Principality asks only for religious equality. The Nonconformists of Wales repudiate the insinuation that they desire by disendowment to weaken the usefulness and defeat the legitimate ends of the Church of England. On all hands it is now admitted that in Ireland establishment operated as a social, political, and religious cancer. They affirm that to day it no less corrodes the life of Wales. It makes the Church in Wales not so much the friend of Christianity as the foe of Nonconformity. It calls upon the Church not to aid and supplement the religious work of Wales, but to supersede and supplant it. It turns the Church in Wales into an Anglicizing, proselytising and aggressive institution, supported in interests alien to Wales by foreign funds, and the misapplication of Welsh revenues. Already there are twice as many sees and churches and parsonages and clergymen in Nonconformist Wales as in England. In short, England is adopting towards the Welsh people a policy of alienation, and the establishment is being converted into the Dublin Castle of Wales.

THE TITHE QUESTION.

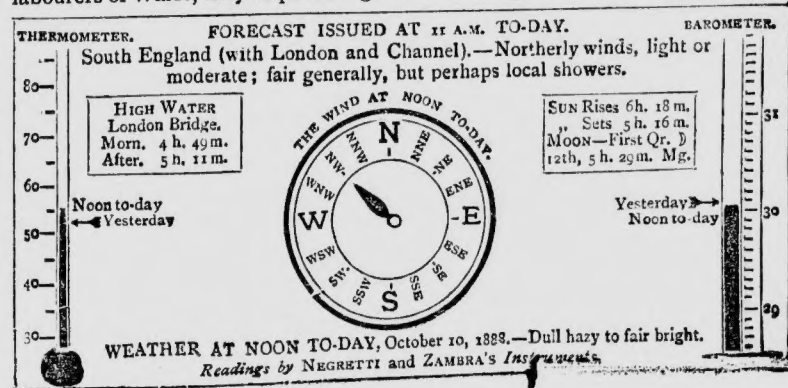
Inseparably connected with the English Establishment is the glaring grievance of the tithe. The Welsh farmers do not refuse to pay tithe to the Church so long as the law gives it the Church, but as Nonconformists they hold that the tithes should be devoted to national purposes, and to national purposes only. The Tory Government is pressing a measure by which it is proposed to make the landowners responsible to the clergy for these payments from the tenant. The change would be simply one of form. Welsh tenants would remain under legal compulsion to give tithe to the Church of England in Wales, while the appointment of the landlord as an intermediary in the interest of the clergy might lead to new strife between landlord and tenant.

EDUCATION.

The manifesto then deals with the question of education. Wales was entitled to a fair and equal start with England and Scotland in the race of life, yet, to compare the educational equipment of Wales with that of England or Scotland would be as ludicrous as to compare the opportunities for success presented to Welshmen with those enjoyed by Englishmen and Scotchmen. Wales asked not only that Welsh educational wrongs might be redressed, but that in future its educational welfare might be left in its own hands, and subject to the peculiar and careful oversight of its own bilingual people.

THE LAND QUESTION.

With regard to the land question, it was imperative that some sure and real remedy should be found for existing evils. It was impossible that large bodies of the most frugal and thrifty peasantry in the realm should, owing to no fault of their own, be placed, by reason of their politics and their religion, at the imminent risk of being divorced from their occupation and their homes. They ask, on behalf of the tenant farmer of Wales, for a Land Act which should at the least ensure the elementary requisites of a equitable rents, security of tenure, and complete compensation for all agricultural improvements; and for the farm labourers of Wales, they required a genuine working Allotment Act.



NOTICE.

In view of the popular demand for last week's PALL MALL BUDGET, containing the only FULL AND UNABRIDGED Translation of

THE SUPPRESSED DIARY

OF THE

LATE EMPEROR FREDERICK,

the Diary is re-issued To-day, in cheaper form, as a PALL MALL GAZETTE EXTRA. Price Threepence, Post Free Threepence-halfpenny. This Translation differs from any other published, in comprising the whole Text of the Diary as given in the suppressed number of the DEUTSCHE RUNDSCHAU, and not merely the few and garbled extracts which have alone appeared in other newspapers.

FOURTH EDITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE BLACK MOUNTAIN EXPEDITION.

SIMLA, Oct. 10.—The latest telegram from General McQueen's expedition reports that the fourth column was at Kotkai, on the Indus, on Monday morning. Reconnaissances were being made in the direction of the third column without opposition from the enemy.

THE YELLOW FEVER EPIDEMIC.

JACKSONVILLE, Oct. 9.—Ninety-three fresh cases of yellow fever and four deaths have occurred here during the past twenty-four hours.

HEAVY RAINS IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK, Oct. 10.—It has rained here almost incessantly for 128 hours, and during the past forty days the fall was eleven inches, the greatest known for thirty years. The crops are badly damaged, and heavy freshets have occurred in various parts of the country, causing washouts on the railways and interrupting traffic.

THE STRIKE IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—The street railway car strike in this city is extending, and on the west and north side lines traffic is suspended. Some rioting occurred among the strikers yesterday, but it was suppressed by the police.

THE MURDERS.—AN ARREST.

The Central News says the police have made what they consider an important arrest at Chingford in connection with the East-end murders. The man will be brought to Leman-street.

THE SPECIAL COMMISSION.—IRISH MEMBERS SUMMONED.

The *Freeman's Journal* states that Mr. T. Harrington, M.P., was yesterday served with a subpoena on the part of the *Times* by arrangement at the offices of Mr. George Lewis, solicitor. In this document Mr. Harrington is required to produce "all the minute-books and rough minute-books, all the cash-books and rough cash-books, all the ledgers and rough ledgers, all the cheque-books, &c., and returned cheques, all the bankers' pass-books and letter-books of the Irish National League, the Irish National Land League, and Labour and Industrial Union, and the Ladies' Irish National Land League, from the year 1879 to the year 1888 inclusive, and all the letters received by such leagues respectively during such period." Subpoenas are also to be served, says the *Freeman's Journal*, for the *Times* on Mr. Parnell, Mr. Justin McCarthy, Mr. Biggar, Dr. J. E. Kenny, Mr. H. Campbell, the Lord Mayor, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Mr. J. Nolan, Mr. J. R. Cox, and Mr. Quin.

MR. W. REDMOND, M.P., ON BREAD AND WATER.

Since Mr. W. Redmond, M.P., has been in Wexford prison he has been three times on punishment diet—bread and water—for refusing to exercise with criminals. Yesterday he complained of the quality of the bread, and said it had been changed for the worse. He is said to have been reduced eleven pounds in weight since his incarceration.

AT THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION TO-DAY.

At to-day's meeting of the Union at Nottingham, the Rev. Dr. Henry Allon moved a resolution placing on record the assembly's sense of the service which the late Henry Richard, M.P., rendered for so many years to the Congregational Union. Throughout a long and useful life he was a most consistent advocate of religious liberty and peace in such a way as to gain and keep the respect of opponents and the gratitude of friends. The Rev. Dr. John Kennedy seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

At last night's meeting the Rev. Fleming Williams, of Stoke Newington, gave notice of a motion condemning coercion and eviction in Ireland, and the Reference Committee recommended the assembly to adjourn early on Thursday, so that a special meeting of ministers and delegates should be held to consider the resolution. An animated discussion followed, some speakers arguing that a political question of that kind should not be introduced in the assembly, while others were anxious that the discussion should proceed. The committee's recommendation was carried.

THE NEW LAW OF DISTRESS.

The first application for magisterial assistance at Dalston under the new law of distress was made to-day. A poor woman who said that she lived at Windsor-road, Hackney Wick, her landlord being Mr. Pilbrow, of Chancery-lane, said she was in arrears with her rent, and was endeavouring to pay all. Last week she paid one week's rent, but yesterday a broker named Little came and followed her upstairs and cleared out everything from her rooms, "even to a bit of soap and sugar," and left her and her six children in absolutely naked rooms. She would have paid the money had she been given two days' grace. Mr. Bros said that, under the new Act the broker had done that which was illegal, and applicant could have a summons against him.

TAKEN FROM TRUTH.

I hear that it is highly probable that Prince Christian of Denmark, the eldest son of the Crown Prince, will marry Princess Maud of Wales.

The diary of the Emperor Frederick was to have been published at Darmstadt, but Prince Alexander of Battenberg, who is staying at Jugenheim, heard what was intended, and hastened to the Grand Duke of Hesse, to whom he represented that the inevitable result would be a serious misunderstanding with the Court of Berlin. So the Grand Duke took steps to stop the publication.

Prince Bismarck gave a fête last week to his servants and tenants at Friedrichsruhe, to celebrate the despatch to Berlin of 5,000 telegraph posts, which make 100,000 which have been supplied to the State during the last ten years from the Chancellor's forests there.

Mdme. Patti has been awarded what is termed "les palmes académiques." It is an Order which appertains to the University of France, but which is awarded on the initiative of the Ministre des Beaux-Arts, and is worn as a decoration. The Order has very seldom been given to ladies, and is, therefore, deemed a very high distinction.

Sir Morell Mackenzie is to be one of the lecturers at the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution during the winter.

The Bishop of Peterborough intends to publish another volume of his sermons. I hear that 5,000 copies have been sold of the previous collection.

Mrs. Paran Stevens lost about £6,000 worth of jewellery on her way from Venice to Paris. Her maid, an Italian, has been arrested, the theory being that she either took the property herself, or gave information which enabled a Venetian innamorato to get hold of it.

LIBERAL GAINS IN LONDON.

NORTH ST. PANCRAS.—The result of this year's registration is as follows:—Liberals: Old lodgers sustained, 437; new lodgers sustained, 482; occupiers (Division 1) sustained, 244; occupiers (Division 2) sustained, 26 (270)—1,189. Conservatives, Unionists, and independent claimants: Old lodgers sustained, 93; new lodgers sustained, 131; occupiers (Division 1) sustained, 32; occupiers (Division 2) sustained, nil (256); showing a Liberal gain of 907.

BERMONDSEY.—The result of the revision is stated thus:—Liberal claims sent in, 1,646; sustained, 1,378. Tory and Liberal Unionist claims, 1,238; sustained, 1,060. Liberal majority in claims, 318. Liberal objections sent in, 452; sustained, 339; Tory objections sent in, 267; sustained, 221. Liberal majority in objections, 118.

NORTH ISLINGTON.—Mr. Horatio Bottomley, the Liberal candidate for the North Islington division, writes:—In the North division, where I am contesting the seat of the philanthropic Mr. Bartley, M.P., we have outstripped all our neighbours, our total gain being 988.

THE NEW VICAR OF LEEDS.

The Marquis of Salisbury has nominated as successor to Canon Jayne, in the important vicarage of Leeds, the Rev. Edward Stuart Taibot, M.A., Warden of Keble College, Oxford, a connection of Mr. Gladstone and Lord Hartington, his wife being a daughter of the late Lord Lyttelton and a sister of Lady Frederick Cavendish. Mr. Taibot was educated at the Charterhouse and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took a first class in Lit. Hum. in 1865. In the following year he took a First Class in the School of Law and Modern History—exactly similar honours to those taken by Canon Jayne, so long associated with him at Keble, where he went to commence everything, and which he leaves in perfect working order, with an established reputation on the river for sports and in the Schools. Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M.P., was a Lecturer in History at Keble at one time. The vicar-designate is a High Churchman and a Liberal, but of fair and judicial mind, and genuine sympathy with all that is good and true in every school of thought. He has a great love for parochial work, and is a thoughtful, though not eloquent, preacher.

A DEAN'S STRANGE PROPOSALS FOR WHITECHAPEL.

At the Lincoln Diocesan Conference, the Bishop, having been received with immense enthusiasm, thanked the meeting warmly for its sympathy towards him. In summarising the programme, he besought the conference to consider the question of Socialism from the point of view of disarming the so-called "dangerous classes" by improving their social condition. Canon Young, Mr. McBair, Sir Hickman Bacon, Sir Charles Anderson, the Dean, and many others took part in the debate on Socialism, the Dean saying that there might be leather hunger as well as land hunger. He thought the State might well shut up bad houses in Whitechapel (where landlords were making money out of blood and wickedness), improve the dwellings of the poor, and compel the brewing of good beer, which would do more to diminish drunkenness than all the nonsense talked by the temperance folk.

SHAKSPEREAN MEMORIAL AT STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

This morning Lady Hodgson unveiled the magnificent group of Shakspearean statuary, modelled by Lord Ronald Gower, and presented by him as a memorial to Shakspeare. The group consists of heroic sized bronze figures of Shakspeare and four of his greatest creations: Philosophy, represented by Hamlet; Tragedy, by Lady Macbeth; History, by Prince Hal; and Comedy, by Falstaff. A large and distinguished company took part in the ceremony, including the Duke of Manchester, Mr. George Augustus Sala, Mr. Oscar Wilde, and others.

BANKRUPTCY OF SIR CLAUDE DE CRESPIGNY.

At the London Court of Bankruptcy this morning, it was announced that a receiving order had been made under a petition presented against Sir Claude Champion De Crespiigny, Bart., described as of Pall-mall, also of Malden (Essex) and Southsea. The act of bankruptcy alleged was the non-compliance of the debtor with the requirements of a bankruptcy notice. The amount of the liabilities did not transpire.

A WANT OF THRIFT IN THE WEST OF ENGLAND.

The Diocesan Conference of Bath and Wells is sitting on successive days at Wells, Taunton, and Bath, and Sir R. H. Paget, M.P., Mr. C. Elton, M.P., and Mr. F. H. Dickinson are taking part in it. A discussion on thrift is a leading feature, and a report of a committee says: "It appears that out of a population of more than thirty-five millions only two millions belong to a good friendly society, and that about 10 per cent. of the whole population receive at some period of their lives relief out of the poor rate. It has been stated that 42.7 out of every 100 of such persons die as paupers receiving indoor or outdoor relief."

BRITISH ENTERPRISE IN WESTERN AFRICA.

Mr. Mackenzie, the representative of the British East African Association and his party were (a Zanzibar telegram says) received in special audience by the Sultan on Monday, being introduced by Colonel Evan Smith, the British Consul-General. Yesterday the association's concession, which is based on identical lines with the German treaty, was signed by the Sultan and Mr. Mackenzie. This promptitude on the part of his Highness is regarded as evidence of his good faith and desire to give full effect to his own and to his late brother's engagements. Although the Sultan himself is, on account of the stoppage of the Customs dues, an enormous loser by the recent disturbances, the German Company loses nothing, the trade in their concession ports being entirely carried on by natives of British India, whose position will be most serious, and indeed fatal, unless trade speedily revives. Several large caravans have arrived from the interior, and have halted some distance from the coast ports, being afraid to come in. The Germans working on the plantation west of Pangani escaped safely to Zanzibar, but notwithstanding the facilities arranged by the British Consul-General, the English missionaries at Magila decline to leave the station, being assured of their safety by the surrounding tribes. The representatives of the British company have been very cordially received by all classes of the natives at Zanzibar.

THE PRIMATE ON THE MARRIAGE QUESTION.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, in opening his Diocesan Conference yesterday, alluded to the marriage question. The subjects of this year's Conference, he said, were momentous, for they were living fragments of very large subjects indeed. The key of social life and purity was the institution of the family. The power of the family was the sacredness of the circle which surrounded marriage. Based both on the sagacity and solidity of the Roman law, and on the sanctions of Scripture, the English family and the environments of English marriage had made the domestic character and bond of England a proverb of satisfaction among other nations, and the foundation of all the training which each generation of our own receive as it rose. There was nothing singular in the fact that even this, our own race, when dispersed for a long lapse of time in new countries where various impediments and resourcelessness beset it, and where the judgment of the most cultivated had the less effect, because the medium to which it was delivered was more sparse, and where individual man had, in his life's experience, been obliged and habituated to rely more on his own feeling and opinion, and less on the authority or traditions or the verdict of others—it was no wonder that under such circumstances the fringe and margin of the primary social circle should be liable to invasion, its unchangeableness to be questioned by convenience or inclination, and its sacredness to be secularized. These three things—definiteness, fixity, inviolateness—were the completeness to which society, as it grew more solid, united, and experienced, attained. They were sure to be infringed if society grew anywhere younger, or went a stage backward. The Church spoke plainly to all classes, and her uplifting forces would prevail again. But in England, and for England, and in and for all old countries, there was no excuse if what was natural under quite other circumstances was allowed to react on them, and bring them back an earlier, cruder, inferior stage of marriage. One of the points of this retrograde movement had been proposed for discussion at the Conference. It was the least vital, and it was proposed in an aspect the most remediable by careful provision. But he had thought it well to call their attention to the fact that, though the discussion of it was in itself most important, its greatest significance was due to the fact that it was one of a class of phenomena which affected the very foundations of civil society, and not merely alterable scruples among religious bodies.

"PIRATE" BUSES.—A MUCH-NEEDED LESSON.

Morgan Lewis, omnibus conductor, appeared to a summons, at the Westminster police-court yesterday, charging him with an assault upon Dr. F. A. Cox, a passenger. According to the evidence, complainant refused to pay a fare of 2d., on the ground that it ought to be a 1d., and that the table of fares was painted on a movable board, and not on the panel. Defendant assaulted him by throwing him from the omnibus. Mr. Partridge imposed a fine of £4 and £1 costs, observing that such a state of things was not to be tolerated, in which the proprietors of "pirate" omnibuses were enabled to defraud the public.

WILL NOT BE DRAWN.

Mr. Gladstone has addressed the following communication to Mr. J. Ernest Blackledge, who wrote to him asking if he would favour a movement for a discussion on the disestablishment of the Church in Wales during next session:—"Hawarden Castle, Chester, Oct. 6, 1888. Dear Sir,—I have never felt it fall to me to advise the Welsh members as to bringing forward the Welsh Church question at any particular time; but I certainly feel, and probably have said, that it is hard upon Wales that they should be prevented from doing so by the extraordinary absorption of parliamentary time which the Tories and Discontented Liberals have given almost entire to the disposal of the Government.—Your faithful and obedient, W. E. GLADSTONE."

WOMEN AS POOR LAW GUARDIANS.

Sir J. J. Harwood, mayor of Manchester, presided at a meeting held yesterday afternoon in the town hall to promote the return of women as poor law guardians. The Dean of Manchester, Miss Becker and Miss Briggs (London) addressed the meeting, and a resolution was adopted asserting that the co-operation of suitably qualified women was required on boards of guardians. A local committee was formed for bringing forward women candidates.

The Earl of Kimberley has expressed his readiness to offer himself as a candidate for a seat at the Norfolk County Council, Wymondham division.

We are requested to state that the roadway of Birdcage-walk is closed for repairs for about a week from the 10th inst. inclusive.

Lord Wolseley will distribute the prizes to the Birmingham volunteers on January 26. Mr. Chamberlain will preside.

A meeting of sympathizers with the Irish Home Rule movement was held at New York last night, and a sum of £400 was collected for the Parnell Defence Fund.

Yesterday the body of a man, who was afterwards identified as Albert Holmes, aged forty, a baker, living at 29, Orcus-street, Marylebone, was found in the Grand Junction Canal, near Harrow-road.

Messrs. H. Poole and Co., of Savile-row, have offered to give annually a prize of £5 5s. to the best student in the advanced tailors' cutting class held at the Polytechnic, in Regent-street.

THIS DAY'S MONEY MARKET.

Half-past One.

MARKETS ALL FIRM.—VALUES HIGHER.—OPERATORS BUSY WITH THE SETTLEMENT.

Discount rates in the open market are steady without appreciable change. The general quotation for three months' bank paper is still 4 per cent., but there are only a few bills offering, and takers do not in all cases stand out for that figure. The demand for loans for the day is slight, and the charge is no more than 3½ per cent., but the inquiry for Stock Exchange purposes is large, and the quotation for fortnightly advances on securities with a margin generally ranges from 4¼ to 5¼ per cent. There is still talk of a large sum being taken out of the Bank of England for South America, but no fear is felt in connection therewith, as it is fully believed that the imports will now be on a larger scale than the exports.

A firm tone prevails in all departments of the Stock Exchange, the carrying-over rates being in many directions little, if any, higher than a fortnight ago, although in the interim there has been an advance of 1 per cent. in the Bank rate. Consols are firm, "Goschens" showing a further rise of ¼. In the Home Railway market the advance in the stocks of the Scotch lines continues, and the Deferred stocks of the Southern lines are firm, but otherwise there is no particular movement. In some instances carrying-over rates are higher than last time, but on Caledonian, Great Eastern, and South Eastern Deferred they are lower. The highest rate is that of ½ to ¾ con. on North Eastern Consols. Foreign Government Bonds are firm. The charges against operators for the rise in the department show an advance of ½ to 1, with an exceptional improvement of 1½ in the case of Peruvian issues, which have been so largely purchased the last few days. The rate on Russians is the same as last time, viz., 1 to 3 per cent. American Railroads incline to firmness, but are without special movement. The general rate in this market is 6 to 7 per cent., against 5½ to 6½ per cent. The contango rate on Trunks is decidedly stiffer, being ¼ to ¾ con. on First and Second Preferences and Guaranteed against ½ to ¾ a fortnight ago. Mexican Railway issues are carried over on about the same terms as at last settlement, except for Second Preference, on which the rate is higher.

The Stock Market at New York yesterday opened strong, with good buying and professional selling, and prices advanced slightly. Subsequently, however, the tone became dull, until late in the day, when traders began to buy. The best prices were marked towards the close, which was quiet but firm. Milwaukeees were the principal feature.

The following are the latest changes compared with last night's closing:—

In Home Railways.—Improved: Hull and Barnsley ¾, South Eastern Deferred ¾, North British Deferred ¾, the Preference ¾, Brighton Deferred ½, Sheffield Deferred ¾, Caledonian ¾, Great Western, North Western, and Midland ½, and Chatham Ordinary ½.

Among Foreign Stocks.—Advanced: Greek 1881 ½, Peruvian 1870 ¾, the 1872 ½, Egyptian Unified ¾, the Daira ¼, the Preference ¼, Spanish Four per Cents. ½, Italian ¾, Turkish Group I and the 1871 and Defence ¼, Group 2 1-16, Hungarian Gold, Mexican, Portuguese, and Russian 1873 ½.

American Railroads.—Risen: Milwaukee and St. Paul shares ¾, Louisville and Nashville and Pennsylvania shares ¼, Wabash Mortgage ¼, the Preference ¼, Denver Ordinary, Erie shares, and Atlantic First ½. Fallen: Missouri, Kansas, and Texas, Erie Second Mortgage, and Union Pacific shares ½ each, and Philadelphia and Reading shares ½.

As regards Canadian and Foreign Railways.—Higher: Canadian Pacific ¾, Grand Trunk Third Preference and Guaranteed ¼, the First Preference ½, the Ordinary 1-16, and Nitrate shares ¼.

Mason and Barry shares are up 5-16, Rio Tinto ¼, Suez Canal ¼, Imperial Ottoman Bank 3-16, Kimberley Central and Bryant and May ½; but Spratt shares are down ½.

The list of applications for shares in the Swedish and Norwegian Railway Company (Limited) will close to-morrow (Oct. 11) for town and country.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The market is steadier than yesterday. Sales, 10,000 bales. Futures are two points higher than last night.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares:—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.	Brighton(Ordinary)	143	5	London and County	85½	6½
Consols	Do. A.....	130½	½	Union of London	40	1
New Consols 2½ ..	Chatham(Ordinary)	24	½	London and West.	66½	7½
Reduced 3 p. c. ..	Do. Preference ..	102	½	London Joint Stock	39	40
Local Loan Stock ..	North Western ..	163½	9½	Nat. Prov. of Ed.	42	4
New 2½ p. c. Cent.	South Western ..	133½	9½	Stand. Bk. S. Afric	51	2
India 3½ p. c. Cent.	Manchester & Shal.	70	2	MINES		
Do. 4½ p. c. Rnt.	Do. A.	37½	8	Indian Consolidated	34	¼
Do. 4½ p. c. Rnt.	Met. Consolidated	74	½	Mysore shares ..	5½	4
Egyptian Guar.	Do. Land Stock ..	70	1	Oreoguns	1½	¼
Met. Bd. Wks. 5½ ..	Do. District ..	34½	5	Cape Copper	5½	¾
Do. 3 p. c. Scrip ..	Midland	113½	5	Namqua	3½	½
Birmingham Crp. Stk.	North British Pref.	74½	5¼	Mason and Barry ..	11½	12
Liverpool	Do. Def.	55	¾	Rio Tinto	23½	¾
FOREIGN STOCKS	North Eastern ..	153½	9½	Montana & shares	1½	2
Argentina 6 p. c. ..	North Stafford ..	103	11	De Beers	26½	¾
Do. Hard Dols.	South Eastern ..	133	5	Kimberley Cent ..	54½	5
Do. Treasury	Do. Deferred ..	114½	¾	TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.		
Austrian Gold	FOREIGN RAILWAYS			Anglo-American ..	48	½
Do. Silver	Canada Pacific ..	59	½	Do. Pref.	80½	¾
Brazilian 1875	Gen. Pacific Share	33½	6½	Brazilian Submarine	13½	¾
B. Ayres 6 p. c.	Chic. Mil. and St. P.	63½	¾	Direct Unit. States	10½	¾
Do. Cedulas L.	Denver & Grand	10½	20½	Eastern	12½	¾
Chilian 4½ p. c. 1883	Do. Pref.	52½	3½	Diuto Extension	13	¾
Costa Rica A.	Illinois Shares ..	120½	1½	United Telephone	13½	¾
Do. B.	Lake Shore	101½	5	Globe Teleg. Trust	7½	¾
Egypt. State Don.	Ohio & Atlantic	24½	5	TRAMWAYS ETC.		
Do. Unified	Louis. and Nash ..	62½	½	London Gen. Un.	103	8
Do. Preference	Mex. Cen. Bonds	65½	6½	London Street ..	13½	14½
Do. Daica Sanies ..	Miss. Kan. & Texas	12	¾	London Tramway	13½	14½
French 3 p. c. Rnts	N. Y. Cen. Share	111½	12½	North Metropolitan	17½	18½
Do. 4½ p. c. Rnts	New York Ontario	17	24	WATERWORKS.		
Greek 5 p. c. 1881 ..	Erie Shares	70½	¾	Chelsea Waterworks	260	5
Hung. Gold Rentes	Do. Sec. Mort.	103	¾	East London	197	203
Italian	Norfolk & West. Pre	57½	¾	Grand Junction ..	124	7
Mexican Convertible	N. Y. P. & O. 1st M	42	¾	Kent	270	5
Peruvian 5 p. c. 72	North Pacific Pref	61½	¾	Lambeth	260	5
Do. 6 p. c.	Pennsylvania Sh.	57	¾	New River, New ..	348	52
Portuguese	Philad. Read. St.	27½	¾	Shirwell & Vauxhall	106	71
Russian 1873	Union Pacific Share	63½	¾	W. Middlesex ..	250	70
Spanish 4 p. c.	Wabash Preferred	27½	¾	GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.		
Turkish 1854	Do. Gen. Mort.	45½	6	Gaslight & Coke ..	248	52
Group 1	Grand Trunk Sh.	11	16 5 10	Imp. Continental ..	210	13
Group 2	Do. First Pref.	69	¾	South Metropolitan	306	11
Group 3	Do. Second Pref ..	48	¾	Brush Electric L.	144½	¾
4½ p. c. 1871	Do. Third Pref.	27½	¾	MISCELLANEOUS.		
5 p. c. Defence	Do. Guaranteed ..	71½	¾	Allsopp	8½	¾
5 p. c. Priority	Mexican Ordinary	50½	¾	Guinness and Co.	507½	12½
Uruguay Unified ..	Do. First Pref ..	122½	¾	Hutchins	102½	11
Virginia Funded ..	Ob. do. 2nd Pref	81½	2½	Bryant and May ..	15½	¾
U.S. 4½ p. c.	Lombard-Venetian	9	16 7 15	Spratt's Patent ..	9½	¾
BRITISH RAILWAYS	Varna 3 per cent ..	6½	7½	P. and O. Steam ..	64	6
Caledonian	Nitrate Railway ..	27½	8	Royal Mail Steam	64	7
Great Eastern	BANKS.			N. E. Discount Co.	11½	12
Great Northern ..	Alliance Bank	13½	14½	Hudson's Bay	18½	19
Do. A.	City Bank	20½	1½	Suez Canal	87	¾
Great Western ..	Consolidated Bank	7½	8½	W. & W. Ind. Dock	23	5
Hull and Barnsley	Imperial Ottoman	11	16 3 16	London and St. K.	44	4
Lanc. and York ..						

THE PROSECUTION OF DR. GEFFCKEN.

THE QUEEN HAS A COPY OF THE DIARY.

Bismarck's police have been to the office of the *Deutsche Rundschau* and confiscated all the unsold numbers of that magazine, containing extracts from the Emperor Frederick's diary. As the sale of the obnoxious magazine had been stopped by the publishers themselves, this act of confiscation was a mere formality, indicating judicial recognition of the criminal nature of the publication. One evening journal states that Dr. Geffcken—whose photographs, by the way, are now displayed in the shop windows—has already been brought to the central criminal prison at Moabit at Berlin, and that he underwent another severe heckling yesterday before a *juge d'instruction* but there is some doubt as to this. There is, however, every appearance that the case will go on, and be tried at Leipzig.

The semi-official organs continue to propagate their baseless suspicions against members of the English Royal Family and of the English Court. A gentleman of high standing in Berlin tells the following story:—

The late Emperor, as Crown Prince, took his diary along with him to England last year, and left it there. After his death, his Consort was requested to surrender it, but this she declined to do. It was then pointed out that the laws of the land required the document to be given up, whereupon her Majesty complied. A committee, under the presidency of the House Minister, Herr von Wedell, then carefully examined the manuscript, and returned it absolutely intact to her Majesty, in whose possession it is now believed to be.

This information (says the *Standard* correspondent) comes from an absolutely trustworthy source, and renders it unnecessary to reproduce the numberless fables appearing on the subject in the German press as to the present *habitus* of the Diary.

Dr. Wolfson, who has undertaken to conduct the defence of Professor Geffcken, is a prominent member of the National Liberal party, and has for a considerable period represented Hamburg in the Reichstag. The professor has, through his counsel, lodged a protest against the attempt made by his friends to set up the plea that he is not responsible for his actions.

ABOUT EMPERORS AND PRINCES.

The two Emperors (Wilhelm of Germany and Francis of Austria) every day receive despatches, brought to Neuberg by special couriers, in addition to which they have a telegraphic line kept open for their special use. Their Majesties, although on a holiday excursion, are occupied for several hours every day with business of State. The shooting on Monday at the Lahngraben was far more successful than was expected. The German Emperor shot four chamois bucks, and the Austrian Emperor one. The total bag made by the whole party comprised nineteen chamois, five stags, and three does. The last chamois hunt of the present series takes place to-day, after which the two Sovereigns will proceed to the station at Kapellen, and, travelling thence together, will reach Mürzzuschlag about noon. At that place their Majesties will take luncheon together, after which they will say farewell to each other. The Emperor William's special train was to leave at one o'clock.

At Rome, the Emperor William will interfere in internal affairs just as little as he did at Vienna. He will not dream of making any attempt to reconcile the Vatican with the Quirinal. Great preparations are being made at the Vatican for the Emperor's reception. The silver throne, which the city of Barcelona presented to the Pope on the occasion of his Jubilee, has been placed beside the Pope's throne for the Emperor. His Majesty, on Friday morning, will breakfast at the residence of Herr von Schöller, Prussian Envoy to the Pope, and will drive from thence to the Vatican in his own State carriage, which has been sent from Berlin for the purpose.

While the two Emperors and their party, engaged in chamois hunting near Neuberg, had unexpectedly good luck on Monday, the two Crown Princes at Gergeny Szent Imre experienced a great disappointment, owing to the weather turning out fine, and therefore too dry, so that the bears retreated to the upper recesses of the mountains. The Royal party attempted at two different places to find a bear, but failed. The Prince of Wales on each occasion was posted in the most favourable spot—that is, in the centre. Master Bruin, however, obstinately declined to put in an appearance. Yesterday the Royal party assembled higher up the mountain, entering the dense forest, where the wild animals are very seldom disturbed by man. Thither the various members had to ride, mounted on the native breed of Transylvanian horses. In these regions the Royal sportsmen expected to meet the bear. The Imperial shooting lodge at Radmer, near Eisenerz, in Styria, is being prepared for the reception of the Prince of Wales, who will arrive there on the 15th inst., accompanied by the Crown Prince Rudolph.

SEIZING SLAVERS IN THE RED SEA.

Letters received yesterday from Aden contain particulars of an exciting chase after slave dhows which occurred a few weeks since on the East Indies station. On the 15th of last month, while on a cruise, her Majesty's ship *Osprey* sighted Mocha, and boarded a small dhow that had been sent from Assab Bay by the Italians to Mocha for fruit. She then stood up the coast to the north until about nine o'clock at night, when she turned round and came down slowly at a distance of about eight miles from the land. At day-break on the following (Sunday) morning the *Osprey* sighted three dhows, ahead and immediately went in pursuit of them. On getting within range a gun was fired from the sloop as a signal to the dhows to stop and submit to examination. No notice, however, was taken of this: but the dhows, instead, crowded on more sail and endeavoured to escape. A well-aimed shot at the mast of the largest of the three dhows speedily brought her up, but by this time the other two dhows were nearly a mile ahead and widely separated, so that the capture of both was by no means easy. But a fortunate shot through the sail of the nearest resulted in her soon being made a prisoner, and then the *Osprey* went in pursuit of the third dhow, and eventually captured her. Taking the last two in tow her Majesty's sloop steamed back to the first of the dhows, and on search being made it was found that the three dhows contained over two hundred slaves, male and female in nearly equal proportions, and by far the larger proportion being Christians from Abyssinia. The prizes were towed to Aden, where the vessels were condemned and the slaves were taken charge of by the authorities.

JUDGMENT AGAINST THE MORMONS.

The Supreme Court of Utah has entered a final judgment and decree in favour of the United States Government, in the suit instituted by it against the Mormon Church to obtain the dissolution of the Church and Corporation, and to have its property declared escheated to the Government. The defendants will appeal against this judgment to the United States Supreme Court.

Mr. Cunningham Graham gives a denial to the statement [that he is about to resign his seat for North West Lanarkshire in order to seek a quieter constituency.

HOW THEY WORK THE CRIMES ACT.

The Irish people, it is said, should have the greatest possible respect for the law as administered by Mr. Balfour's officials; but they have not, and the following incident will perhaps explain the reason why a Mr. Dineen, official handicapper of the Gaelic Association, was about a month ago sentenced under the Crimes Act for an assault on the police, by the resident magistrates sitting at Kilmallock, to a week's imprisonment. The warrant was issued, but the police did not put it in force, and told Mr. Dineen he was free to go about his usual business until the authorities thought fit to arrest him. A week after the conviction, and while Mr. Dineen was returning from some Gaelic sports, the police pounced upon him with the old warrant, searched him, and discovered the pistol, caps, and powder used by him at the sports in his official capacity as "starter." Immediately a Crimes Act prosecution was instituted before Mr. Irving and Colonel Persse, R.M. The facts having been explained, even the bench so constituted, refused to convict, but the following remarkable words in dismissing the charge were used by Colonel Persse:—

Taking into consideration the facts of the case and that this man had only caps and powder for starting at sports, and that he is proved to us to be an official starter, and had no shots or bullets or anything of the kind, and that his story is a very probable one, and that he had a license for one of the two pistols found in his possession, we have it in our power to dismiss the charge, as we think it inexpedient to proceed to a conviction, and accordingly do so.

Magistrates in Ireland have actually power to dismiss a charge, and when they think it expedient actually do so.

IRISH NONCONFORMIST MINISTERS AND THE UNIONIST PARTY

A banquet will be given to Lord Salisbury and Lord Hartington at the Hôtel Métropole, on November 14, under the auspices of the Nonconformist Unionist Association, when an address will be presented to their lordships in favour of the maintenance of the Union between Great Britain and Ireland, signed by Irish Nonconformist ministers. There are about 980 Nonconformist ministers in Ireland, far the greater number of whom (says the *Times*) have already signed the address, and it is believed that very few will withhold their names. The address will be presented at the banquet by the Moderator of the Irish Presbyterian Assembly and the Rev. Dr. Evans, Wesleyan minister, and other eminent Nonconformists of Ireland. Sir George Hayter Chubb will preside. The address is signed by ministers of the Presbyterian, Methodist, Congregational, and Baptist Churches in Ireland who have seen with great regret the presentation of an address to Mr. Gladstone signed by a considerable number of Nonconformist ministers in England and Wales in favour of a scheme of Home Rule for Ireland; and who deprecate in the strongest manner, as disastrous to the best interests of the country, a separate Parliament for Ireland, or any legislation tending to imperil the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland, or to interfere with the unity and the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament, believing that no guarantees moral or material could be devised which would safeguard the rights of minorities scattered throughout Ireland against the encroachments of a majority vested with legislative and executive functions.

A MENAGERIE MANAGER ATTACKED BY CROCODILES.

An exciting scene occurred on Monday at Bône, in Algeria, at the Aquarium—a sort of itinerant menagerie. The special feature of this Aquarium consisted in a collection of no fewer than seventy crocodiles, which were fed publicly at stated hours by the manager, M. Pernolet. He always wore a pair of wellington boots, and had a stick with which to beat off the reptiles when they became too ravenous and attempted to snap the food out of his hands. On this occasion he was sitting on the back of his largest crocodile, and kept feeding the rest for about ten minutes, when all at once, as he turned his head and put out his hand to the attendant for a piece of meat, one of the others crawled up to him and bit him in the stomach. A shout was raised by the spectators, and those around the tank tried to beat away the crocodile, which, notwithstanding M. Pernolet's blows, began whirling round his prey as if to tear him to pieces. Unfortunately, in struggling, M. Pernolet slipped and fell in the very midst of the reptiles, which all rushed on him with fury. A panic took place among the spectators, who mostly fled. Nevertheless, M. Pernolet was rescued. Although his wounds are serious, his life is not thought to be in danger.

A SENSIBLE LORD MAYOR.

The Lord Mayor elect has intimated to the committee acting for himself and the sheriffs his wish that the procession on Friday, November 9, shall be worthy of the occasion and the Corporation of London. He is, however, the *City Press* says, opposed to the introduction of the circus element and allegorical displays "which neither accord with his tastes nor, in his opinion, with the dignity of the City. Should the cost of the procession be less than usual, the Lord Mayor elect has determined to give the surplus to charitable institutions and the poor."

METROPOLITAN PAUPERISM.—The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers relieved in the fifth week of the past month was 92,528, of whom 55,953 were indoor and 36,575 outdoor paupers. The total number relieved shows an increase of 1,593 over the corresponding week of last year, 4,924 over 1886, and 6,409 over 1885. The total number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 1,117, of whom 883 were men, 203 women, and 31 children under sixteen.

A CLERGYMAN KILLED.—The Rev. C. H. Campion, rector of West Meston, Sussex, prebendary of Marden, and proctor in Convocation for the archdeaconry of Lewes, was thrown from his horse while riding home from Brighton on Monday evening, and sustained severe injuries, to which he has since succumbed. The deceased gentleman was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1841. He was appointed rector of West Meston in 1848.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.—The receipts on account of revenue from the 1st of April, 1888, when there was a balance of £7,647,072, to October 6, 1888, were £39,161,847, against £39,895,420 in the corresponding period of the preceding financial year, which began with a balance of £5,959,107. The net expenditure was £45,681,645, against £45,576,801 to the same date in the previous year. The Treasury balances on October 6, 1888, amounted to £1,477,518, and at the same date in 1887 to £1,594,726.

AN ENGLISH AGENT ARRESTED BY THE TURKS.—There was a talk at the Porte yesterday of a telegram addressed by Lord Salisbury to Sir William White, in which it is alleged that the agent of an English company engaged in the sponge fisheries at Chios has been arrested by the Turkish authorities. The despatch adds that the detention of the individual in question, although an Ottoman subject, affects British interests. The Ambassador is, therefore, instructed to make an energetic representation on the subject to the Porte.

A NEW ZEALANDER ON AMERICA.*

WHEN we speak of Mr. Firth as a "New Zealander" we do not mean to imply that he is not as good an Englishman as any of us. The simple fact is that he is a colonist of some thirty or forty years' standing, and that he looks upon matters from a colonist's point of view. Mr. Froude is quite right, we think, in saying that this gives a peculiar value to what he says about men and manners, commerce and politics, in the United States. It is one new country judging another; and for judging fairly and sympathetically, the new country has obvious advantages over the old. We do not think, however, that the Americans can fairly complain, as Mr. Firth says they do, of any appreciable amount of "insular insolence" in the demeanour of Englishmen who visit them. The fact is that they are far more sensitive than we are, and care for our good opinion in a way that we find it difficult to realize. If we were to resent after their fashion the depreciatory remarks that they make about England, we should always be in a blaze of wrath, just as the relations of the two countries would become very strained if our House of Commons put as little restraint upon itself as does their House of Representatives.

Mr. Firth did not find everything in the States to his liking. He has expressed himself in very serious language about some of the evils, actually present or likely soon to show themselves, which he discerned. They "recklessly disregard, in various ways, the laws of health and life." This censure is founded on the eccentricities of their diet, their excess in smoking, the unhealthy heating of their houses, and what Mr. Firth calls their "excessive shaving." The new generation seems likely to be under the tyranny of the razor, as utterly as Englishmen were forty years ago. In the matter of the "general distaste for athletic or equestrian exercises," Mr. Firth seems to us to use exaggerated language. He contrasts the handful of people whom he saw looking on at cricket and football matches in Chicago with the "ten thousand enthusiastic spectators" who watched a game at football in Auckland. But Mr. H. Chadwick, in his article on "Base-ball" in Chambers's Cyclopædia, tells us that in New York City "over 30,000 spectators witnessed one of the championship matches." The climate does not suit football, or indeed cricket, which can hardly prosper without better turf than can be easily kept up in America. When our author says that in the matter of overwork, "above every other people, the Americans are the greatest sinners," his opinion is worth notice. In an old country like ours, where there is much hereditary wealth, there is also, of necessity, a large leisured class, which influences many outside itself. But when an observer from a country where, as a rule, all work for their living, finds that "steady, persistent, unreasonable overwork, continuous and hard, is the present actual condition of Americans of nearly all classes," the observation is noteworthy. He draws, in fact, a contrast between the future of the States and of Canada which the former will scarcely welcome. If things go on as they are now doing, in two or three centuries "the United States will have arrived at the limit of its progress, while Canada will be in the strong youth of a vigorous development."

On the Chinese question Mr. Firth is, as might be expected, in accord with the popular feeling in the Pacific States. He does not wish to see the "home-like, vigorous Anglo-Saxon life replaced by a hideous hybrid development of a Mongolian type." But he counsels moderation. Here he seems to forget for a moment that he is writing for Americans, for he says that we must treat China with consideration, because it will be "our most potential ally in any struggle between the British Empire and Russia." His idea that only "as many Chinese should be allowed to settle in Australasia and the States as the Englishmen and Americans settling in China" is scarcely as practical a proposal as we should expect from him. On the negro question, he suggests, with some force, that if the immigration of Europeans is stopped, as the "America for Americans" party suggests, in a measurable time the black population will out-number the white.

He makes some notable observations on what he calls the "decrease of the maritime spirit" in the States, on the labour troubles, the Irish difficulty, the character of journalism, and the election of judges. On this last he is very emphatic. "None of the developments of 'universal suffrage,' as exercised in the United States, have been so ominous to peace, order, and good government as the 'election' of magistrates and judges by universal suffrage." Altogether Mr. Firth's book is well worth reading, both on this side of the Atlantic and on the other.

ART NOTES.

Sir Frederick Leighton is spending his holiday in Spain, where he will remain until recalled by the meeting of the Royal Academy Council during the first week in November.

It appears that the Arts and Crafts Exhibition is not the first of its kind. No less than twenty-four years ago an "Art-workman's Exhibition," entirely promoted and managed by art workmen, was held in the Royal Institution at Manchester; and, what is more, it was entirely successful.

Mr. Watts, acting under legal advice, has now formally and finally made over thirty-seven of his finest works to the nation. The transfer is really

made by will, but the pictures are held in readiness for delivery whenever they may be claimed. It is well known that Mr. Watts has been prompted to his munificent act by the opinion he holds that every man should do the best he can for the nation, whether the people appreciate it or not. Thus the pictures he has presented include not only many of his noblest symbolical and poetic works, but also a number of his magnificent portraits of our greatest men, and in certain aspects of portraiture Mr. Watts is to be considered one of the greatest English artists of the century, if not absolutely the greatest.

Several of these portraits—including those of Mr. William Morris, Dr. Martineau, Lord Lytton, the Duke of Argyll, Mr. Calderon, Lord Shaftesbury and one or two more—have just been photographed by Mr. Hollier in a manner that has most certainly never been reached before, not even by Mrs. Cameron. All the "feeling," the modelling, and the subtle gradations of light and shade present in the original picture are absolutely reproduced; nothing whatever is lost save colour. Photography, in the reproduction of the higher qualities of a portrait-picture, can no farther go—more than that, no etching or engraving could compete with these photographs for fidelity and delicate, or powerful, truth. Mr. Hollier's exhibits are the most remarkable feature of the current exhibition of the Photographic Society.

Sir James Linton has just completed a portrait-group that will be seen in the Institute of Painters in Oil Colours. It represents the two daughters of Mr. Crosse—one at the piano and the other with a violin in position. Some who have seen it declare that Sir James has never done anything better than the head of the former.

It is gratifying to see that the First Commissioner has at last taken the "public monuments" thoroughly in hand. Burton's Arch is now clean; the Marble Arch is rapidly becoming so; while the statue of James II. in Whitehall-gardens looks far better than that despicable monarch deserves. It is wonderful to see how "artistic merit" can emerge under the influence of soap and water. The Guards' Memorial is now given over to the char-men, and I am told that if sufficient public appreciation be expressed the cleaning of other public statues will follow. Mr. Plunket herein deserves well of his countrymen, and has certainly brought some credit to the present Tory régime.

The Lord Mayor's public appeal, at the instance of Sir Frederick Leighton, for funds for the transport, packing, and insurance of English works of art destined for the forthcoming Paris Exhibition is, perhaps, inevitable; but is it quite creditable? It surely is a humiliating circumstance that the official head of the English art-world, in order to secure a respectable British show at an exposition where the best of the modern world's art will be gathered together, should have to beg for public charity. As, however, he has felt himself forced to do so, it is to be hoped that the comparatively small sum of two thousand five hundred pounds will be quickly subscribed. But why does not the Royal Academy of Arts itself head the list? I am aware that its expenditure is enormous—that it spends about nine thousand a year on its schools alone, and a great deal more on benefactions, besides a substantial amount in many other ways; but here, assuredly, is a legitimate opportunity of rendering a real national service, and of vindicating its position and its Imperial character—if the two things are compatible—in the republic of the arts. It would not be the first time that money has been voted by the Academy for purely patriotic purposes.

M. H. S.

"MINING FOR MILLIONS."

MR. "BRICK" POMEROY, whom we introduced to our readers some two years ago (November 30, 1886) as "Benjamin Franklin Redivivus" and "Silver King" *in esse*, is again in London in the capacity of President of the Atlantic Pacific Tunnel Company. It may be remembered that Mr. Pomeroy and his allies are engaged in the arduous and costly enterprise of driving a tunnel through the narrowest point of the snow-capped Great Divide—the Rocky Mountains—primarily for the purpose of improving the railway communication with the territory of Utah and the Pacific Slope generally, but also in no inconsiderable degree with the object of more thoroughly mining the many veins of lead, silver, and gold which run through the mountains selected as the location of the tunnel. Mr. Pomeroy has had a stiff battle to fight; for nearly eight years have elapsed since he initiated the enterprise. His persistence and patience, however, seem on the point of meeting with their reward. A great wall of granite, which had kept guard for ages, as it were, over the treasures of the richest mountains of the range, having been pierced at last, the labourers employed upon this immense undertaking have just entered upon the work of disembowelling the mountain proper—which, by the way, has so far not yielded a handful of soil. The business of tunnelling and exploring has been taken in hand by a firm of London contractors, Messrs. Vernon, who are showing their faith in the enterprise by taking £50,000 in shares in lieu of £50,000 in cash. Five miles of tunnelling now lie before them, but they hope to get through their task in the course of the next four years.

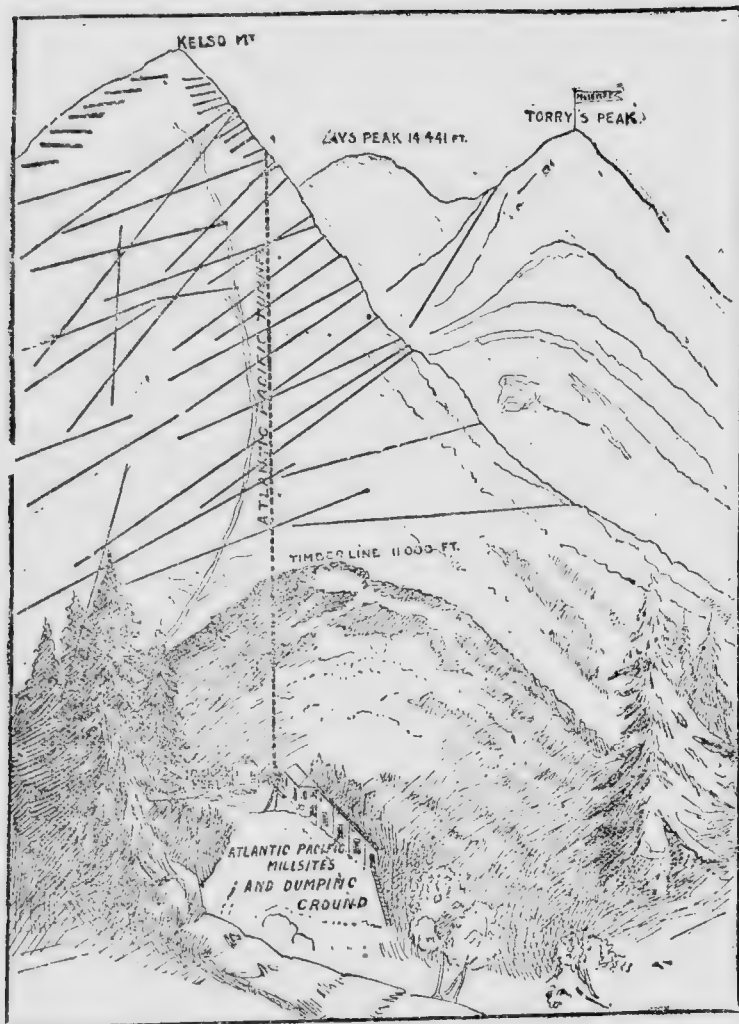
The mining operations will proceed simultaneously with the tunnelling. The veins will be attacked in all directions—first, the miners will work upwards and sideways, and, ultimately, downwards likewise. The great advantage of working upwards is obvious: it saves entirely the heavy cost of hoisting and pumping. Mr. Pomeroy declares that when the tunnel has

* "Our Kin Across the Sea." By J. C. Firth. With a Preface by J. A. Froude. (London: Longmans, 1888.)

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been driven clear through the mountains it will have cut at right angles more than 250 veins! Mr. Sydney Skertchly, formerly belonging to the Geological Survey of England, reported last year that forty-five lodes had been already proved, by miners working down from the tops of the mountains. The veins already reached in the course of the tunnelling are said to have given most satisfactory results. The general average value of the ore in the veins now being laid open is stated to be £40 per ton, the values ranging from 50 dols. to 20,000 dols. per ton. They vary from a few inches to several feet in width. In Mr. Pomeroy's vivid language, "they are crevices in the rocky crust of the earth into which, when the mineral contents are taken out, a man might be dropped down thousands of feet, as a fly might drop into a crack in the ice and go down, down, down, to the water beneath, even though the ice were miles in thickness." The tunnel will cut the veins at depths ranging from 1,000 ft. to 4,500 ft. below where they show along the sides and at the tops of the mountains; while as to their bottom, "in all the history of mining," Mr. Pomeroy observes, "the bottom of a fissure vein has never yet been reached." As President Pomeroy puts it, this is "mining for millions."

When finished, the railway tunnel will, in all probability, be both lighted and worked by electricity. As from Denver, it will save 250 miles upon one route and 300 miles upon another route to Salt Lake City, while the railway, when it gets out of the tunnel, will open up a country larger than the State of New York, admirable for grazing and farming, and reputedly



rich in gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, wood, coal, and petroleum. So cautiously and economically has the enterprise been conducted, the company had paid all its debts up to the middle of this month. Mr. Pomeroy has not come to London in search of further capital: he has simply come to take up 2,000,000 dols. that certain London adventurers, confident in the success of his scheme, have placed at his disposal. "How is it that you do not find the whole of your capital in your own country?" one of our representatives asked President Pomeroy. "Because," answered he, "I am not a *persona grata* in politics in my country, and those who possess the capital of the country realize full well that if wealth shall flow my way, it will be largely used in agitations which are seriously calculated to undermine their predominance in the politics of the continent." Mr. Pomeroy will take up his residence in Denver in May, and thenceforth, it may be reasonably anticipated, his enterprise will make rapid progress to what promises to be a climax extraordinary even in the history of Transatlantic adventures.

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

TO-DAY.

Dairy Show, Agricultural Hall.
Photographic Club, Anderson's Hotel, 8.
Hospitals Association.—Mr. E. T. Clifford, "On National Pension Funds of Nurses," St. Thomas's Hospital, 8.

Lectures.—J. Nixon on "Rhetoric," Gresham College, Basinghall-street, 6; Prof. Morley on "English Literature," Essex-street Hall, Strand, 8; Lant Carpenter on "Electricity," Birkbeck Institution, 8.

TO-MORROW.

Dairy Show, Agricultural Hall.
Mitre-square Murder—adjourned Inquest, Golden-lane, 10.30.
South Kensington Liberal Club, Dramatic Readings.
Hackney Y.M.C.A.—Illustrated Lecture by G. H. Lord on "The Holy Land," 8.

Y.M.C.A., Aldersgate-street—Address by Mr. D. Spencer on "Railways in Canada," 7.30.
North Islington Central Liberal Club—The Rev. Mark Wilks on "Education," 8.
St. Pancras Reform Club—Mr. F. A. Ford on "The Bishops and the House of Lords," 8.30.

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.

(AUGUSTUS HARRIS, Lessee and Manager.)

EVERY EVENING, at 7.15.
THE ARMADA.

Winifred Emery, Edith Bruce, Kate James, Ada Neilson, and Maude Milton; Leonard Boyne, Luigi Lablache, Edward Cardiner, Victor Stevens, A. Beaumont, Henry Lorraine, S. Dawson, Mervin Dallas, Stanislaus Calhaem, B. Robins, F. Dobbell, Basil West, W. Uridge, F. Harrison, U. Winter, Fitz Davis, W. S. Parkes, H. Denzil, F. Thomas, F. Collings, and Harry Nicholls.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee, Mr. HENRY IRVING.)

Mr. RICHARD MANSEFIELD.

TO-NIGHT, at 9, and FRIDAY EVENING, DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE. Preceded at 8 o'clock by LESBIA.
TO-MORROW NIGHT, at 8, and SATURDAY EVENING. MATINEE SATURDAY, at 2. A PARISIAN ROMANCE.
Box-office (Mr. J. Hurst) open from 10 to 5.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

(Lessee, Miss HAWTHORNE. Manager, Mr. W. W. KELLY.)

Unqualified success. The engine-house scene is the most realistic and best-managed scene of modern life the Stage has produced.—*Vide Daily Telegraph*. TO-NIGHT, at 7.45, THE STILL ALARM, by Joseph Arthur. Powerful cast. Seats at Box-office (Mr. A. Frye), 10 to 5, and Libraries. Door 7.15. MORNING PERFORMANCES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2.30.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. BREEDHILL TREE.)

TO-NIGHT at 8.30 precisely, the new original Drama, by Mr. HADDON CHAMBERS, entitled "CAPTAIN SWIFT." Mr. Tree, Mr. Macklin, Mr. Kemble, Mr. Fuller Mellish, Mr. Allan, Mr. Harwood, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Brookfield; Lady Morckton, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Cadmore, and Mrs. Tree. Preceded, at 7.30, by THAT DREADFUL DOCTOR. Doors open at 7.30. Box-office open daily, 10 till 5. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

CRITERION THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.)

BETSY, EVERY EVENING, at 9 with the original cast. Preceded by, at 8.10, THE DOWAGER. Doors open at 7.45. Stage and Auditorium Lighted entirely by Electricity. N.B.—BETSY MATINEE on SATURDAY NEXT, at 3. Doors open at 2.30.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.

(Mr. THOMAS THORNE, Sole Lessee and Manager.)

THIS EVENING, at 8.30, JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART, 16th Time. Preceded at 7.45 by THE BROTHERS. Mr. Thomas Thorne; Messrs. William Rignold, Fred Thorne, Cyril Maude, J. S. Blythe, Scott Buist, F. Grove, Frank Gillmore, and Mr. H. B. Conway; Mesdames Kate Burke, Gladys Homfrey, Banister, B. Harrison, R. McNeill, Bowman, Advertiser, G. Arnold, Maunders, &c. MATINEE of JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART, SATURDAY, October 20, at 2.30.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

(A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)

THIS EVENING, at Eight, THE UNION JACK, 7th Time. Mr. William Terriss; Messrs. C. Cartwright, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shaw, L. Cautey, D. Somers, H. Russell, &c.; Mrs. Milward; Mesdames O. Netherale, Louise Brandon, D. Drummond, E. Bolton, and Clara Jessel. At 7.15, THE LOTTERY TICKET.

TERRY'S THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.)

(Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. BRICKWELL.)

The safest and coolest Theatre in London, constructed entirely with concrete and iron, absolutely fireproof, lighted throughout with electricity.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, A. W. PINERO'S New Three Act Domestic Drama, SWEET LAVENDER, 20th Time. Messrs. Edward Terry, Alfred Bishop, Brandon Thomas, Bernard Gould, F. Kerr, Sant Matthews, P. Miller; Mesdames M. A. Victor, Carlotta Addison, Maude Millett, Eva Wilson. Doors open at 8. Carriages 11. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Seats at the Libraries and Box-office, open from 10 to 5. Telephone 2,704.

GAIETY THEATRE.

"SHE," A great success.
Manageress, Miss SOPHIE EYRE.

"SHE," EVERY EVENING at 8.15. At 7.45, THE SPOTTED LION, by W. SAPTE, jun. For cast see morning papers. Box-office open daily from 10 till 6. Doors open at 7.30. Price from 1s. to 4s. 4d. MATINEES TO-DAY (Wednesday), October 10, and SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30. Last 9 Nights of SHE at this Theatre on account of the termination of Miss Eyre's tenancy.

GLOBE THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. JOHN LART.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, THE MONK'S ROOM. Messrs. E. S. Willard, Hermann Vezin, Forbes Dawson, Stephen Caffrey, Ivan Watson, Edward Rose, A. J. Hyde, Edwin Shepherd, &c.; Mesdames Alma Murray, Helen Leyton, E. H. Brooke, Marion Lea, &c.

COURT THEATRE.

(Proprietors, Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. ARTHUR CHUDLEIGH.)

(Under the management of Mrs. John Wood.)

EVERY EVENING, at 9.0 (by arrangement with Mr. John Hare), LES SURPRISES DU DIVORCE, adapted by SYDNEY GRUNDY, and entitled MAMMA. Preceded at 8.15 by an original play by CHARLES THOMAS, entitled HERMINE. Doors open 7.45. Box-office open 10 to 10. Telephone 3,051. SPECIAL MATINEE of MAMMA SATURDAY NEXT, Oct. 13, at 3 o'clock.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HORACE SEDGER.)

EVERY EVENING, at 7.45, WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF.

At 8.30, punctually, DOROTHY. (74th Performance.)

Mesdames Marie Tempest, Florence Perry, Harriet Coveney, F. Neville, and Amy Augarde; Messrs. Ben Davies, Furneaux Cook, Arthur Williams, J. Le Hay, E. Griffin, and C. Hayden Coffin. Musical Director, M. Ivan Caryll. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open from 10 till 5. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

OPERA COMIQUE.

(Lessee and Manager, F. J. HARRIS.)

EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, a new and romantic Comic Opera, entitled CARINA. Music by JULIA WOLF. Libretto by E. L. BLANCHARD and CUNNINGHAM BRIDGMAN. New and magnificent scenery by W. Telbin and T. E. Ryan. Costumes by Alias, McIne, Auguste, and Miss Fisher, from original designs by Wilhelm. Augmented orchestra, conducted by Mr. F. Stanislaus. Chorus and Ballet of Sixty. Incidental dances by John D'Auban. The above production is under the sole control and superintendence of Charles Harris. Characters by Mesdames Camille D'Arville, Josephine Findlay, Ada Dorée, Jessica Dene, Flora Wilmas, Blanche Murray, and Alice Lethbridge; Messrs. Durward Lely, G. H. Spazelle, E. D. Ward, W. Guise, Eric Thorne, H. Halley, and A. Charles Collette.

AVENUE THEATRE.

(Manager, Mr. H. WATKIN.)

Lighted by electricity. TO-NIGHT, PLANCHETTE's celebrated comic opera, THE OLD GUARD, with new scenery, new costumes, and new effects, supported by Mr. Arthur Roberts, Mr. Alec Marsh, Mr. Joseph Tapley, Mr. M. H. Grahame, Mr. Leon Roche, and Mr. J. J. Dallas; Miss Giulia Warwick, Miss Carrie Cootie, Miss Clara Graham, Miss Nellie Woodford, and Miss Annie Halford. Increased orchestra and chorus, conducted by Mr. John Crook. Preceded by a new operetta entitled QUILTS, composed by Mr. JOHN CROOK. Doors open 7.15. Operetta 7.30. Opera 8.15. Carriages at 11. Box-office open daily from 10.30 till 5 o'clock.—R. D'ALBERTSON, Acting Manager.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.

In Concert Hall and Theatre, FRATELLI PRANDI'S MARIONETTES, "RODOPE" and "THE LIVING SKELETON," at 3 and 7.30 P.M. The NEAPOLITAN MANDOLINISTS at 4.30 and 9 P.M.

A Dramatic Disappearance.

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CHAPTER III.

A DRAMATIC DISAPPEARANCE.

That day was Saturday, and a morning performance of Hamlet was advertised to take place at the Princesses' Theatre. By a quarter to two every seat in the pit and gallery was occupied, and only those fortunate people who had reserved seats in the better portions of the house could hope to obtain a place. Two o'clock came, and the audience were all impatient for the drawing-up of the curtain. The orchestra finished the overture, and the "gods" began to manifest their anxiety at first by intermittent stamping of feet and casual "cat-calls," but, as time passed and the orchestra began to play again, their displeasure got the better of them, and the whole theatre resounded with angry Olympian "thunder."

What had happened? Why did not the play begin?

Some nervous ladies began to express, albeit in frightened whispers, apprehensions of fire. A man in the pit made audible and forcible remarks that, in his opinion, the whole thing was a swindle, and that he would not stand being cheated of his hard-earned money. This view of the case rapidly found favour among the humbler portion of the audience, and by half-past two the house was in such a state of uproar that many persons in the stalls and dress-circle began to leave, fearing a disturbance.

At this juncture, the manager came before the curtain, and raised his hand to still the tumult. When silence was restored, he announced, with expressions of extreme regret, that owing to the unaccountable absence of Mr. Costelloe the performance would have to be postponed, but that the audience would have their money returned to them at the doors, or, if they desired it, be furnished

with tickets for another occasion. He then made a signal to the orchestra, which struck up "God save the Queen," amid derisive cheers from the gallery. But the footlights were turned down, and, recognizing the futility of remaining, the audience, with much angry muttering, gradually dispersed.

"It's very strange," said Arthur Semley to the manager. "Have you sent round to his rooms?"

"Half an hour ago, but it appears he hasn't been in all night. Do you know where he went after leaving here last night?"

"Yes! He went to take supper with—friends." Semley did not like to bring in the names of the Major and his ward in connection with Costelloe's disappearance.

"Who? Where? What friends?" exclaimed the manager, an excitable man, who was much disturbed at the prospect of loss entailed by his leading actor's non-appearance. "I wish you'd go and make inquiries for me, Semley. I can't have any man playing the fool with me like this. I'll sue him for breach of contract!"

This conversation took place at the stage door, and by chance was overheard. A press-man, who had got wind, as these modern sleuths will when any unusual occurrence happens, of Costelloe's disappearance, had come to ask for particulars, but was quite satisfied with what he heard pass between Semley and the manager. He hurried back to the office of his paper, and, three-quarters of an hour later, the journal appeared with double head lines and leaded type, announcing "Strange Occurrence at a London Theatre," "Remarkable Disappearance of a Popular Actor," with a report of the affair written in complete harmony with the present approved taste for sensationalism.

Semley, meanwhile, betook himself to Gloucester-place, and, sending up his card, was admitted to

the drawing-room, where Antonia was pouring out tea for some lady visitors.

The girl was a little surprised when she saw who the new-comer was, but, with perfect good breeding, dissembled her sense of the unusual, and after welcoming the actor introduced him to her friends.

"We were sorry you couldn't come last night, Mr. Semley," said she, handing him a cup of tea.

"Sorry I couldn't come!" he exclaimed. "Why, did you expect me?"

"Yes! Didn't Mr. Costelloe tell you? Major Temple wrote him a note asking you both to supper."

Here were wheels within wheels, thought Semley. The Major had invited him through Costelloe, who had neglected to inform him of it, and now had disappeared. The matter was growing complicated. Still, he could not disclose Costelloe's forgetfulness, wilful or not, and affect ignorance of the invitation before strangers.

"Ah yes!" he said, after a moment's thought. "How stupid of me to forget; I must thank you very much for your kindness, but I was engaged, as no doubt Mr. Costelloe told you."

"Yes! He said you couldn't come."

"I think we must be going now," said the elder of the two lady visitors, with that affectation of doubt as to the expediency of departure which is apparently one of the rules of modern etiquette.

"Oh! must you really?" said Antonia, who was not sorry. "So soon! Major Temple will be disappointed he missed you." Semley opened the door for the ladies, and, when they were gone, turned to Antonia with a face on which surprise, amusement, and alarm were strangely blended.

"When will Major Temple be home?" he asked abruptly.

"Not before dinner, I'm afraid," answered the girl, startled at his manner. "He went out very early this morning, before I was up, leaving word he'd be home to lunch, but he didn't come, so I hardly expect him before dinner. I suppose he was detained at his club or in the city, though he has never before left without first seeing me—if he's going to be away all day, that is to say."

At another time Semley would have been

FREEMAN THOMAS' PROMENADE CONCERTS, THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN, East Five Nights. LAST CLASSICAL NIGHT OF THE SEASON. THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Admission, 1s. Grand Orchestra (150 performers). Leader, Mr. Carrodus. Conductor, Mr. A. Gwyllm Crowe. Vocalists THIS EVENING:—Miss Belle Cole and Mr. Henry Piercy, Mrs. Dutton Cook (Solo Pianoforte), Mr. B. Richard Carrodus (Solo Violin). Prices of admission, 1s. to 4s. 3s. Doors open 7.30.
NOTE.—TO-MORROW (Thursday), Vocalists:—Miss Susetta Fenn, Miss Julie Albu, and Mr. Watkin Mills.

SAVOY.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. R. D'OLY CARTE.—TO-NIGHT, at 8.20, the New and Original Opera, in Two Acts, by W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN, entitled THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD; or, THE MERRYMAN AND HIS MAID.

SIR RICHARD CHOLMONDELEY (Lieutenant of the Tower)	MR. WALLACE BROWNLOW.
COLONEL FAIRFAX (under sentence of death)	MR. COURTICE POUNDS.
MR. RICHARD TEMPLE.	
MR. W. R. SUTLEY.	
MR. GEORGE GROSSMITH.	
MR. W. H. DENNY.	
MR. RICHARDS.	
MISS GERALDINE ULMAR.	
MISS JESSIE BOND.	
MISS ROSINA BRANDRAN.	
MISS ROSE HERVEY.	
KATE (her Niece)	

Musical Director, Mr. F. CHILDER. Preceded at 7.20 by MRS. JARRAMIE'S GENIE. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Box-office open 9 A.M. till 11 P.M.

SAVOY.—THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Doors open at 2 o'clock.

COMEDY THEATRE.—TO-NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, a New Farcical Comedy, in three acts, entitled UNCLES AND AUNTS, by W. LESTON and WALTER EVERARD. Mr. W. S. Penley, Mr. T. G. Warren, Mr. Wilfred Draycott, Mr. W. F. Hawtrey, Mr. Walter Everard, and Mr. W. Leston. Miss Cissy Grahame, Miss Maria Daly, Miss Caroline Kitchin, Miss Kate Lee, and Miss Vane Featherston. Preceded by, at 8, THE SPY, by CECIL RALEIGH. Business Manager, Mr. E. F. BRADLEY.

UNCLES AND AUNTS, TO-NIGHT, at 9. MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 3 o'clock.—COMEDY THEATRE.

THE JODRELL (late NOVELTY) THEATRE, Great Queen-street, Long-acre. Sole Lessee: Mrs. CHURCHILL JODRELL.

Mrs. CHURCHILL JODRELL has much pleasure in announcing the engagement of the famous

RUSSIAN NATIONAL OPERA COMPANY,

who will appear on WEDNESDAY, October 11, in ANTON RUBINSTEIN'S Grand Opera, "THE DEMON."

with the following powerful cast and the celebrated Moscow chorus of thirty singers:—
THE DEMON

MORNING PERFORMANCE, SATURDAY, October 20, and every Saturday.
No fees of any description. Club Rooms and Programmes Free.
Notwithstanding the great expense of this engagement, there will be no increase in the prices of admission, which are as follows:—Private Boxes, 2 and 3 guineas; Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Dress Circle, 5s.; Upper Circle, 3s. 6d.; Gallery, 1s. 6d. Doors open at 7.30. Under Circle from 8 o'clock. On Monday night, where seats may be secured, and at all other times.

Business Manager, Col. H. J. SARGENT.

NIAGARA COLOSSAL PICTURE OF THE GREAT FALLS, original effects, by PHILIPPOPEAUX. Piccadilly, London. Electric Light. Reservations by H. J. SARGENT. Address: 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. LONDON.

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THE DAIRY SHOW.
THE SHOW OF KERRY COWS, BULLS, AND HEIFERS.
THE OLD IRISH MARKET PLACE.
THE BRITISH ARMY QUADRILES BY FOUR MILITARY BANDS AND PIPERS AND DRUMMERS OF THE SCOTS GUARDS.
THE FINE ART DEPARTMENT AND LOAN COLLECTION.
THE ROCKS, CAVES, AND DRIPPING WELL.
THE RUINS OF BLARNEY CASTLE.
ILLUMINATIONS AND FIREWORKS EVERY EVENING.
THE ROYAL IRISH THEATRE. HUMOROUS SKETCH, "PADDY'S WEDDING."
IRISH FUN, SONGS, AND DANCES.
IRISH MINSTRELS AT 3 AND 8 DAILY.
RECITALS ON WEDNESDAY'S ORGAN.

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H.R.H. THE CROWN PRINCE OF ITALY.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL.

JOHN K. WHITLEY, Esq.

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VINCENT A. APPLIN, Secretary.

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EASTBOURNE.—GRAND HOTEL, facing sea. Fifty additional rooms, including new Smoking, Reading, Billiard, and Dining Rooms, lighted with the Electric Light, and furnished with every comfort, have lately been added; also a Turkish bath, with Electric, Scalded, and Pine Baths, under the management of Mr. Bartholomew.

Present boarding terms (including bedroom), 10s. 6d. per day each person, or reduced amount for rooms with meals à la carte.

No charge for attendance. Hotel warmed throughout during the winter months. Private omnibus meets all the principal trains. Fast and telegraph office in Hotel. New Golf Links within ten minutes' walk of Hotel.

Address, "Grand," Eastbourne

amused at this artless disclosure, but now his mind was wholly occupied with his mission. He did not like alarming the girl by inquiries about Costelloe, and cared less to appear to be connecting her guardian or herself with the actor's disappearance, yet what was he to do?

"Do you remember at what time Mr. Costelloe left here last night?" he asked, with a desperate attempt at carelessness of manner.

"Yes! about one," said Antonia, turning her deep brown eyes upon her questioner in surprise. "Why do you ask? Surely nothing has happened to him?"

And she thought with fear of what she had seen in the hall during the thunder-storm,

"Nothing has happened to him that we know of," said Semley, "but the fact is, Miss Tressilian, we hardly know what to think. To be frank with you, he has disappeared."

"Disappeared!" she repeated in an awe-struck whisper.

"Yes! He didn't come to the theatre this afternoon, and the performance had to be postponed. He hasn't been home either since yesterday."

The girl covered her face with her hands, and appeared overcome by emotion. Semley now thought that he understood why Costelloe had not wanted his presence on the previous night. What could Antonia's emotion mean but that she loved him?

"Pray, pray, don't let it disturb you, Miss Tressilian," he exclaimed in his sympathy, for he was very warm-hearted and easily touched by compassion. "He's pretty sure to turn up at the theatre to-night."

Antonia understood his tone, and drew herself up proudly. "Yes, I have no doubt myself that he'll be at the theatre to-night. I suppose he was

detained on business somewhere. Major Temple is occasionally."

Semley saw that he had been too outspoken, but his previous impression remained and his pity grew the deeper. He rose to depart with a grave look on his face.

"I don't suppose Major Temple could give me any further information, so I won't wait for him. Good afternoon, Miss Tressilian."

Antonia saw his look, and was afraid that she had offended him. After all, she could not blame the man if he had misinterpreted her emotion. He did not know, no one knew, nor would she ever disclose its cause. Anxious to soothe where she had unwittingly wounded, she said, "I won't detain you now, Mr. Semley, as no doubt you are anxious to go to Mr. Costelloe's rooms, and inquire there whether he hasn't returned. But, if you don't find him, you might come back this evening and see Major Temple. He walked part of the way home with Mr. Costelloe last night to have a smoke. They were caught in that fearful thunderstorm, and my guardian didn't come in till nearly two in the morning. He may be able to give you more information, therefore, than I can."

Semley smiled, but, all the same, felt pity. The girl's face looked so pale beneath its coronal of dark hair; her eyes were so brimming with mute appeal to his generosity.

"Thanks!" he said. "If I don't find Costelloe, I will come in."

As he walked past the Marble Arch he saw the glaring posters of the evening newspapers announcing the sensation of the day, and he shuddered to think of the name of that sweet girl and her chivalrous guardian appearing in the public prints in connection with what bid fair to become a

melodramatic mystery, if not a criminal tragedy. But as he shrank from this idea, there came another thought which made his very blood run chill. The Major was the last to see Costelloe. He was out with him in the dead of night for nearly an hour in a storm. He did not come home until two in the morning. He was unaccountably away from home himself all the next day. His ward's manner betrayed that she was either in grief at losing a lover, or—that she knew more than she cared to say. Had she been an unwilling spectator of some terrible scene? Had the Major seen her love for the actor, been naturally jealous, and—?

Good God! No! The idea was too terrible, too preposterous! Semley hailed a hansom, and told the driver to take him as fast as he could to Costelloe's rooms.

No, said the maid, Mr. Costelloe had not been home since the previous day. Several persons had come inquiring about him that afternoon, newspaper men and what not. Semley turned away impatiently, and drove to the theatre. The manager shook his head gloomily when he heard of Semley's ill-success, and said in moody fashion that that night's performance must also be postponed. He would put a notice up at the doors. He could not have such another howling crowd in his theatre as he had that afternoon. On Monday he would have to find a substitute, or put on another piece.

So it came to pass that the special editions of the evening papers were able to furnish their readers with a further item in the development of this new sensation, which one paper, with a fine view to a dramatic setting, headed "The Mystery at the Princesses'."

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